

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). Tomorrow: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). LONDON: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). Tomorrow: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). CHANGEL: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). Tomorrow: sunny, rain. Temp. 5-1 (47-53). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

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| Austria | 14.80 | Belgium | 14.80 | Denmark | 14.80 | France | 14.80 | Germany | 14.80 | Greece | 14.80 | India | 14.80 | Iran | 14.80 | Italy | 14.80 | Japan | 14.80 | Lebanon | 14.80 | Luxembourg | 14.80 | Netherlands | 14.80 | Norway | 14.80 | Portugal | 14.80 | Spain | 14.80 | Sweden | 14.80 | Switzerland | 14.80 | Turkey | 14.80 | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 14.80 | Yugoslavia | 14.80 |
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Arias Shakes Up Cabinet in Spain, Drops Moderates

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Spain's new premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, produced a new cabinet today in his own image—politically conservative and strong on authority and order.

3d U.K. Union Votes to Join in Slowdown

Engineers Will Await End of 3-Day Week

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Britain's largest engineering union, representing a million workers, today voted to join coal miners and railroad locomotive engineers in work slowdowns at have crippled the nation's industry.

But the engineers' union does not plan to begin its slowdown until the government-ordered no-day work week is abandoned.

Government officials said the Minister Edward Heath's cabinet meeting this morning confirmed its determination not to how to labor-union pay demands it considers exorbitant.

The government announced that 250,000 workers so far have been laid off as a result of the three-day week it ordered to save dwindling fuel stocks hit by the slowdowns.

That represented virtually no change compared with yesterday's report of those laid off were in automotive and engineering plants deprived of electric power.

Department of Employment spokesman estimated that 250,000 workers had applied for unemployment pay up to noon yesterday, in addition to 450,000 unemployed before the work week was curtailed.

But the figures are deceptive, department officials said.

Tens of thousands of the 500,000 are applying for unemployment pay only for the two days a week the government's restrictions will not let them work.

Tens of thousands of others have been laid off, but have not applied for unemployment pay because they are covered by guaranteed wages.

More thousands have been reduced to working part time in stores and offices kept running without electricity for the few hours of midwinter daylight.

The national executive committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, which represents about a third of Britain's three million engineering workers, voted 19 to 13 to have overtime in support of a pay claim.

The engineers demanded that their present basic minimum wage (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Republic Stages Big Roundup

IRA Issues a Death Sentence On Pym, Ulster Administrator

BELFAST, Jan. 3. (UPI).—The outlawed Irish Republican Army issued a death sentence today against the British administrator of Northern Ireland, Francis Pym.

We shall not rest until the death sentence has been carried out," an IRA statement said.

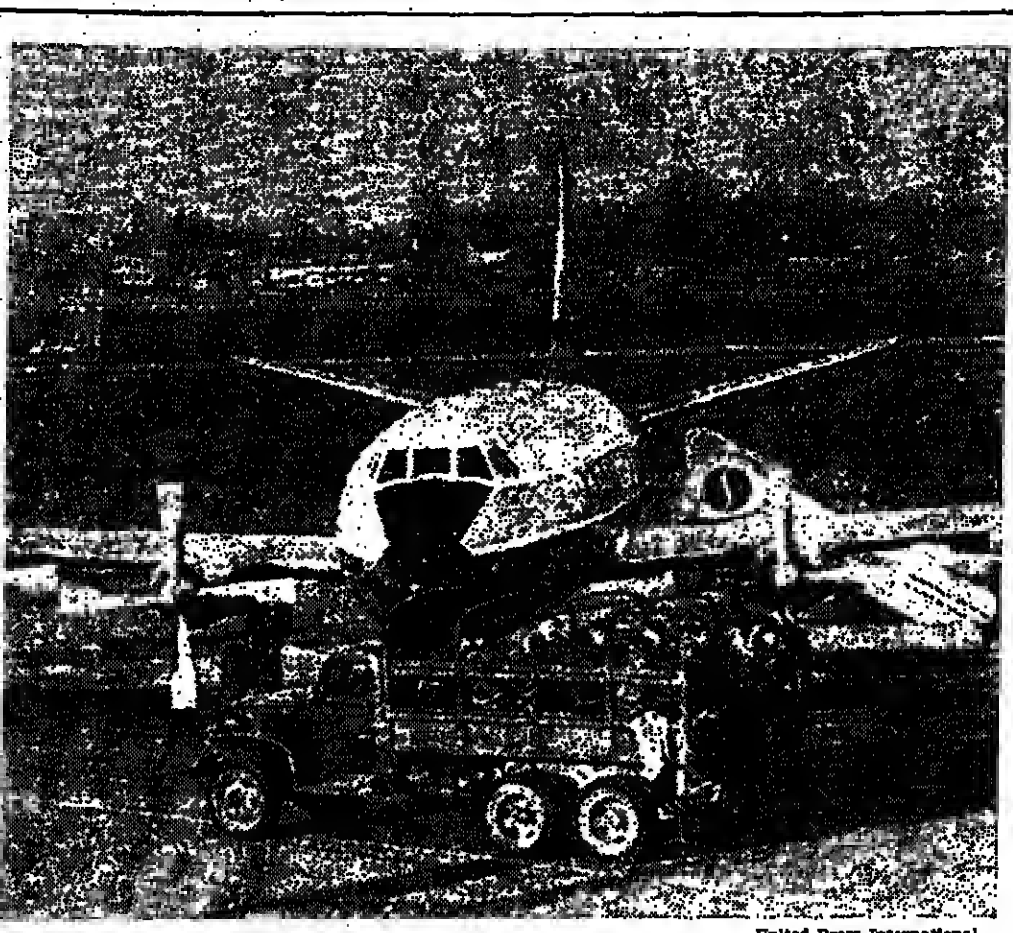
In the more than four years of the current period of violence in this British province, it was the first time that the IRA has singled out an individual for a death threat.

The announcement was sent to Pym by a letterbox in which was described as the headquarters of the Londonderry brigade of the militant Provisional wing of the IRA. It said the sentence was cast against Mr. Pym because he had ordered the internment of a member of the brigade.

IRA sources said that the brigade member had been arrested at his home on Christmas by British Army troops acting on an internment order signed by Mr. Pym, who took office Dec. 2.

A British Army spokesman said at no raids had been made on Pym's homes in Londonderry on Christmas and nobody was arrested in this city, Northern Ireland's second largest, on that day.

Early today, in the neighboring Irish Republic, units of the Irish



ON THE ALERT—Belgian paratroopers are driven to positions on perimeter of Brussels Airport in security precautions throughout Europe to prevent Arab terrorism.

British Fear Arrest of U.S. Woman, Arab Probe May Threaten Oil Deal

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—A young American woman, who was detained here after Scotland Yard said that her suitcase concealed a small arsenal, has become the center of an international drama involving Arab extremists and a secret oil deal which intelligence sources say that London is negotiating with Saudi Arabia.

The woman, Miss Thompson, 19, was picked up by police at London's Heathrow Airport Saturday after Scotland Yard said that she arrived from Los Angeles with five automatic pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition in a suitcase compartment of her valise.

She is a Pakistani, authorities here say that Mr. Naseem is Miss Thompson's boyfriend.

[The Associated Press reported that all three persons were described by security sources as members of an extremist student group centered at Santa Barbara, Calif. The source said that Mr. Naseem was leader of the group which probably planned to attack Moroccan diplomats or property after assembling in London.]

Whether Miss Thompson will be charged with illegal possession of arms or sent back to the United States has touched off a row here at high levels of government.

Political Considerations According to the Home Office, the ministry in charge of police and immigration matters, the affair is a straightforward matter of British justice and no political considerations can affect it. A spokesman said that authorities will decide, perhaps tomorrow, whether or not there is enough evidence to bring the girl to trial.

The authorities could conclude, the spokesman said, that there is not enough evidence to show that Miss Thompson was not the innocent victim of a plot. In that case, she and her Pakistani boyfriend will simply be sent back to the United States.

Law enforcement officials here, however, scoff at that theory. They say that no one can carry

a suitcase weighed down with five automatic weapons and 150 rounds of ammunition without knowing that more than clothes were inside.

If Miss Thompson is sent home, the sources say, the decision will clearly be political. They quote Robert Carr, the home secretary, as saying in private that the "general Arab situation" makes it difficult to prosecute the girl.

Intelligence sources have now disclosed that Prime Minister

Edward Heath's government is fearful of upsetting a mammoth secret deal that is being negotiated with Saudi Arabia. The arrangement would supply Britain with 600,000 barrels of Saudi oil daily—30 percent of current consumption—for three years. In return, the British would build a modern industrial base in Saudi Arabia, including capacity for an arms industry.

Negotiations for the deal began

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Persian Gulf's Abu Dhabi Pilotless Sheikdom of 80,000 Is Purchasing 32 Jet Fighters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A small Persian Gulf sheikdom, which struck it rich in oil in recent years, is buying 32 advanced jet fighters from France, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

Abu Dhabi's purchase of the Mirages, at a cost of about \$90 million, makes no military sense to American officials. The tiny nation has a border dispute with Saudi Arabia, but nobody here thinks that Abu Dhabi—with a population of about 80,000—would chance a war with Saudi Arabia—a population 7 million-plus.

One U.S. official said that Abu

Dhabi may be "trying to demonstrate its sovereignty." But another said, "They've got the money so they want to buy some of this stuff that—the out of a mail-order catalogue."

Recent intelligence reports show that Abu Dhabi has bought 18 Mirage-3 interceptors, to be delivered in two years. That purchase was made on top of an earlier one of 14 Mirage-5 ground-attack planes, due to be completed this year.

Since Abu Dhabi has no competent jet pilots and mechanics of its own, U.S. officials said, the Mirages will be flown and maintained by members of the Pakistani Air Force for at least several years.

Abu Dhabi, meanwhile, is reported to have agreed to place its Mirage jets at the disposal of Pakistan in the event of an emergency there. That arrangement may disturb India, Pakistan's rival in South Asia.

U.S. experts said that Abu Dhabi's armed forces, numbering about 8,000 men, are led by British, Jordanian and Pakistani officers, most of them retired from their own services.

The French, who have been anxious to sell arms to rich oil-producing states, have repeatedly said 38 Mirages to Saudi Arabia.

The United States has been trying to compete with the French in arms sales to major Persian Gulf nations, but U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dow Jones Up 25.37 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Wall Street prices scored the seventh sharpest gain on record today when the Dow Jones industrial average surged 25.37 points.

A cut in margin requirements late yesterday, requiring investors to put up only half the purchase price in cash instead of 65 percent, and indications that President Nixon is planning to take new initiatives in the oil crisis next week, were credited with fueling today's advance. Details Page 7.

Sen. Saxbe said he believed the President has "cooperated" with special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski's investigation and renewed his pledge to honor Mr. Jaworski's independence.

"He has the operation and I have mine," Sen. Saxbe said. "I

don't know of any place I'd get involved unless he wants me to."

In commenting on the fuel shortage, Sen. Saxbe observed that "congressmen have hurt more people than they've helped."

But he cautioned that while he would enforce the anti-trust laws, there was a tendency among the courts and prosecutors "to try to legislate their views" against big corporations.

Asked if the department would conduct an inquiry into whether the big oil corporations took any deliberate steps to contribute to the fuel shortage, Sen. Saxbe said, "Absolutely. I hope they're doing it right now."

He said he did not have enough information to support any suspicion that the major oil firms may have acted to hold down fuel supplies but that "the av-

Kissinger: To Avert Global Depression Nixon Planning Effort For a World Oil Policy

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 3 (UPI).—President Nixon will appeal to the principal oil-producing nations to band together with the world's major oil-consuming countries in an effort to avert a global depression, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today.

At a wide-ranging news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that Arab nations have a long-term interest in stabilized oil prices and supplies despite their present competitive advantages in the current energy crisis.

"Since they are part of the same world economy everyone else is, they cannot have an interest in a massive depression," Mr. Kissinger said.

At the 45-minute news conference, shortly before he returned to Washington for a meeting tomorrow with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Mr. Kissinger made these other points:

The Israeli elections, in which a hard-line opposition made moderate gains, will not deter the present talks on disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli troops along the Suez Canal.

Mr. Kissinger said: "It has always been understood that after the Israeli elections the talks might accelerate" and he said there was a "broad consensus in Israel" for proceeding with the disengagement negotiations.

No Idea of Timetable

Despite published reports that success in the disengagement talks would lead to an end to the Arab oil boycott, Mr. Kissinger said that he had no idea of a timetable. He also declined to rule out the possibility of a counter-embargo of raw materials to the Arab nations, merely saying, "We are not planning any specific measures of this kind at this moment."

President Nixon will travel extensively in 1974, almost certainly to Europe to sign two separate declarations of economic and military-political cooperation with the European states. "The President also is planning trips to the Soviet Union and to Japan."

Efforts to achieve a mutually agreeable arms agreement with the Soviet Union will not be affected by the disclosures of Soviet atrocities contained in the new book by Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, "The Gulag Archipelago." Mr. Kissinger said U.S. efforts to achieve a détente did not "indicate moral approval of the Soviet system. Several factors would combine to push average

major European countries, the Arab states, Japan and the United States.

However, Mr. Kissinger gave no details on the form of the new initiative and he hinted that it might be made privately rather than publicly.

Mr. Kissinger apparently foreshadowed this effort in a Dec. 19 speech in London, where he called for a concerted U.S.-European-Japanese energy action

group" to develop a concerted plan to tackle the oil shortage and other fuel problems.

This group would, within 90 days, develop plans to restrain competition, maintain a reasonable cost for oil, conserve energy and launch new efforts to develop new sources of supply and incentives for increasing output.

Mr. Kissinger said the United States would continue to work

10 Gallons a Customer

U.S. Oil Firms, Distributors Agree on Limiting Gas Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Energy Office chief William E. Simon said today that oil companies and independent distributors have agreed to set a limit of 10 gallons of gasoline a customer at service stations.

Mr. Simon said the new increases would be determined by a variable formula, designed to give service station owners partial compensation for the reduced amounts of gasoline they can sell, as gasoline production is cut under federal regulations.

Mr. Simon already has ordered the creation of a standby gasoline rationing program and has asked the public to limit its gasoline purchases voluntarily to 10 gallons a week.

Today's announcement of agreement with the distributors marks a further tightening of gasoline controls, although still on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Simon said the major oil companies and independent distributors and retailers have agreed to encourage a policy limiting service station gasoline sales to 10 gallons a customer.

He said that the companies could enforce the limitation as company policy at the service stations it owns directly but

could only urge it upon franchised service stations. The sales limit, if enforced, would be unable to prevent a motorist from purchasing 10 gallons at more than one service station, but as gasoline supplies dwindle, waiting lines may discourage this tactic.

Mr. Simon reported that gasoline consumption was running about 7.8 percent below the normal demand forecast for the four-week period ending Dec. 21. It was an improvement in fuel saving from the 5.7 percent reported the week earlier, but still far short of the 20 percent reduction believed necessary, he said.

Mr. Simon said several factors would combine to push average (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Three Israelis Killed in Syria

Israel, Egypt Exchange Fire, Dayan Sees Cease-Fire Peril

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Israeli and Egyptian forces exchanged tank, artillery, mortar and small-arms fire in another day of fighting along the Suez Canal front, a military communiqué said here tonight.

There were no Israeli casualties today, the spokesman said, but yesterday eight Israeli soldiers were wounded in clashes on the Suez front and three others died when a mortar shell fell into their position on the Syrian front.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned today that the continued violations were endangering the cease-fire.

He told reporters before leaving for the United States for talks with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger that it appeared that the clashes were deliberate Egyptian policy.

He said that the cease-fire could not remain one-sided.

Today's incidents occurred all along the front line, with action reported on both sides of the Suez Canal, from Suez city in the south up to El Qantara in the north.

Syrian Front Quiet

The Syrian front was quiet today, the military spokesman said.

Sources said that Mr. Dayan is taking to Washington a plan under which Israel would agree to withdraw from the west bank of the Suez Canal into Sinai, while leaving the Egyptians in position on the east bank.

The proposal is designed to insure Israeli security and at the same time allow the Egyptians to reopen the canal as well as rehabilitate civilian installations and towns in the region.

There is concern in Tel Aviv that, unless there is agreement at the military-level talks in Geneva on the question of separation of forces, more substantive

Egyptian Units Advance

GENEVA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Egyptian forces in the northern sector of the Sinai front east of the Suez Canal have moved forward to new positions in violation of the cease-fire, a spokesman for the UN Emergency Force said today.

The spokesman told newsmen the Egyptian movement occurred Tuesday and was reported by Swedish UNEF troops on patrol 4 1/2 miles southeast of El Qantara.

He said the Egyptians "moved forward approximately 300 meters to new positions." He added that the Swedes "saw land mines being planted in the area."

Israeli and Swedish UNEF officers in the area asked the Egyptians to withdraw and they (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

54,800 Emigrated To Israel in 1973

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Israel received 54,800 immigrants last year, slightly fewer than the 55,800 who arrived in 1972, the Immigration Absorption Ministry has announced.

Among the new arrivals were 4,800 from North America and 4,350 from South America, according to figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics in a report issued yesterday.

The report made no mention of Soviet immigrants, who numbered 34,750 according to information from Moscow this week. Israeli censorship has restricted details on arrivals from the Soviet Union since the October war.

About 1,400 immigrants came from France, 700 from Britain and 600 from South Africa, the government report added.



William E. Simon

age person thinks there is reason for such conjecture. "And, as an average person, I share their view," he said.



Francis Pym

U.S.-Sponsored Station

Radio Liberty to Broadcast Solzhenitsyn Book to Russia

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Broadcasts of the entire text of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's new book on the Soviet prison-camp system are to be beamed to the Soviet Union by the American-sponsored station Radio Liberty.

Radio Liberty, which is based in Munich, reportedly acquired the broadcast rights for the book, "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956," last Friday in Paris.

"We will begin transmitting the

full text as soon as the book reaches our Munich editors, probably tomorrow," a New York spokesman for the station said yesterday in a telephone interview.

He said that the 600-page work would be broadcast in installments in Russian and 17 other languages of the Soviet Union from Radio Liberty's shortwave transmitters in Spain.

Radio Liberty's broadcasts are heavily jammed, but its officials say they are certain of reaching the bulk of their Soviet audiences. Some of their shortwave transmissions, they add, are made during periods around twilight when jamming mechanisms fail.

VOA Beams Summaries

The Voice of America, whose broadcasts to the Soviet Union have been free of jamming since last summer, began broadcasting summaries and analyses of the Solzhenitsyn book as well as press commentaries on Sunday.

Several officials at the United States Information Agency, the parent organization of the Voice of America, said that the station might hold off broadcasting the full text because of the U.S. policy of easing tensions with the Soviet Union.

"But if something happened to Solzhenitsyn, it could change the picture," a senior USIA official said.

Another official at the agency said that he personally felt it was not the function of the official U.S. station to broadcast the full text of dissident writing suppressed in the Soviet Union. "But it is our duty to broadcast American reaction to such texts," he added.

The broadcasting rights for "The Gulag Archipelago," the Radio Liberty spokesman said, were purchased from its Paris publisher, YMCA-Press, which has also published some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's other works in Russian.

Appearance of the station's broadcast to the Soviet Union Mr. Solzhenitsyn's novels set in prison camps, "The First Circle" and "Cancer Ward," along with other Soviet dissident writings.

Radio Free Europe, which like Radio Liberty is a U.S.-financed station, also has been broadcasting Solzhenitsyn's novels set in prison camps, "The First Circle" and "Cancer Ward," along with other Soviet dissident writings.

Both Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have been financed by authorizations of Congress for the last three years. Previously, they were covered subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Journalist Held As Instigator of Robbery in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The police today arrested a 35-year-old journalist of the daily Le Figaro and said he was the instigator of a 300,000-franc (\$63,800) holdup at the paper's offices Friday.

The newspaper said the journalist, André Beaudou, was a copy editor specializing in financial subjects and had a long career with several French national newspapers and magazines.

The police were tipped off about the attempt and were waiting outside the newspaper's offices. The ambush exploded into a general shoot-out on the crowded Champs-Élysées. A 73-year-old passerby was killed and a policeman seriously wounded. One gangster was wounded.

A judicial investigation has been opened.

Probe of Arabs May Jeopardize U.K. Oil Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

gan in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, on Dec. 10. The British team was led by Lord Aldington, former chairman of the Conservative party, now chairman of the London Port Authority and a personal friend of Mr. Heath. Accompanying Lord Aldington was Jack Taylor, the assistant under secretary at the Foreign Office in charge of energy matters.

The government here tried to keep the mission secret but it leaked out. It is known that Lord Aldington, who returned to London on Dec. 13, saw King Feisal and some unnamed Saudi ministers.

Since then, the Foreign Office will acknowledge only that contacts have been maintained between the two countries on the subject of an assured oil supply for Britain and long-term industrialization of Saudi Arabia.

Those familiar with the bargaining say that the talks are moving along well. Officials from the Department of Trade and Industry, the ministry in charge of energy, exports and other business affairs here, are now said to be running the British end of the negotiations.

The deal would assure Britain of a large portion of its energy needs during the critical period before oil on a big scale is ex-

tracted from the North Sea. The Saudis reportedly will get a capital goods package, know-how, training of executives and technicians and maintenance of new industries. In its initial stages, the Saudis would be equipped with the means to produce transport, pipelines and related industrial equipment. But ultimately it is envisaged that they could turn out advanced weapons, too.

That monumental deal, intelligence sources say, rules the government's attitude toward the Arab world and affects its concern with Miss Thompson.

Some law-enforcement officials here are arguing that London is behaving in a politically obnoxious fashion that King Feisal has no interest in protecting Arab terrorists. But these officials say that their political masters are so eager to avoid difficulties with any kind of Arab or Arab supporter that distinctions are not being made.

Yielded Little
Police at the West London station of Belling have been questioning Miss Thompson and Mr. Hakaoui for six days, and Mr. Nasreen for four days. Scotland Yard says that the three have yielded very little.

The Yard, however, now be-



THE WORLD'S OLDEST TREE—Chow Hui-yen of the Taiwan College of Chinese Culture standing beside what he claims to be the world's oldest living thing, a Formosan sand pine tree. He discovered it in a forest, some 30 miles southwest of Taipei, last November. The giant tree, a Chamaecyparis taiwanensis Matsum, is said to be more than 6,000 years old, which makes it much older than the famous General Sherman in Sequoia National Park, California. Named Fu Hsing (Restoration) Number 1, the tree measures 34.44 feet in circumference, a long way around.

IRA Pledges To Kill Ulster Administrator

(Continued from Page 1)

has adjoining the border with Northern Ireland.

Other units raided homes in County Donegal, concentrating on the small resort town of Buncrana, nine miles west of Londonderry and a known staging area for IRA sorties into the North.

"They surrounded houses, mobile homes and local bars," an IRA source said. "Some men were hauled out of their beds. Others were grabbed when they returned home." Another IRA source said: "It looks as if the government is not to smash our organization in the border counties."

A police spokesman declined to say if any prominent IRA suspects had been caught in the net, but other security sources said that the detainees were suspected of being only rank-and-file members of the IRA.

President Liam Cosgrave pledged Monday in a message to the newly created Northern Ireland Executive, that he would not permit the Irish Republic to be used as a refuge by men of violence fleeing from the North.

Observers in Belfast said that Brian Faulkner's chances of retaining the leadership of Northern Ireland's Unionist party were boosted by the Republic's crackdown on IRA suspects.

Mr. Faulkner heads the executive, which two days ago took over internal government of the province from Westminster, but he faces a determined drive to unseat him as the Unionist party's leader.

Unionist hard-liners, who object to his sharing of executive power with the province's minority Catholics and to his cooperating with the Republic in talks on forming an all-Ireland council, have called an emergency meeting of the party's 800-member council for tomorrow. Mr. Faulkner will demand a vote of confidence at the session.

The British Army today stepped up patrols in Protestant neighborhoods of Belfast in an effort to halt the surge in bomb attacks across the province.

Army sources attributed half of the 10 bomb blasts in the last 48 hours to Protestants seeking to sabotage the new coalition government, and the other half to IRA members dedicated to the same purpose.

Hakaoui, the Moroccan, and that he is part of a small group of revolutionaries seeking to overthrow King Hassan II of Morocco.

The three were believed to have been awaiting the arrival of two other Arabs from Los Angeles. But press accounts of Miss Thompson's detainment seemed to have frightened them off.

Scotland Yard says that the original tip about Miss Thompson and her luggage came from the FBI. Its agents are thought to be watching the two California Arabs who failed to turn up here.

If, as is widely predicted, Miss Thompson and Mr. Nasreen are released without charge, the authorities face a bureaucratic problem over Mr. Hakaoui. Unlike the other two, the Moroccan holds a valid visa to stay here for two months and has been in London since Dec. 11. The woman and the Pakistani have not yet been given permission to enter Britain. But Mr. Hakaoui cannot be sent back to the United States without a formal deportation order.

Police sources said that another Arab and the woman's brother also had been arrested, but Scotland Yard declined to confirm the report.

Informal Foreign Affairs Review

Pompidou Sees No Firm Pact On Mideast at Geneva Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou said today that he does not expect the current Middle East peace talks to lead to a lasting settlement.

Mr. Pompidou said that a firm peace accord will be achieved only if it is underwritten by all of the Middle Eastern nations involved in the conflict.

Speaking to newsmen at a New Year's reception in the Elysée Palace, the French President said: "Naturally, I think that, providing there are no brutal or unexpected events or reactions from one or the other side, results will be achieved regarding a military disengagement."

He cannot give any rule out, although it isn't at all certain that something, perhaps a peace agreement, will be signed between Israel and Egypt or another of Israel's neighbors.

"What makes me pessimistic is the fact that these agreements will not be recognized and approved by all the interested populations and countries, and that ultimately it may look more like some prolonged armistice rather than a definitive peace."

Doubts About Present
The President said that he remained firm in his belief that a definitive agreement could come only if it were signed and guaranteed by all the nations in the area, and he added: "I don't think we are moving in that direction at present."

He said that France planned no Middle East diplomatic initiative now because "Israel presently thinks we desire its death" and Egypt has "started moving in a direction different from previous diplomatic courses."

France, he said, was nevertheless ready to provide guarantees for a global peace accord approved by all and would take part in an international police force.

He said that he considered France's relations with the Soviet Union to be good and noted that he planned to go to Russia next month to meet with the Soviet Communist party's chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

In reference to the upsurge of the value of the U.S. dollar, President Pompidou said that he had long foreseen its rise and had told British Prime Minister Edward Heath so at their meeting at Chateaux late last year.

Effect on Exports
Mr. Pompidou said that a sharp rise in the dollar's value would not be profitable to the United States because it would make that nation's exports more expensive and thus hurt the U.S. balance of payments.

In other comments on world affairs, the President displayed an unusually relaxed and facetious mood.

He used the Common Market dispute over the European regional assistance fund to say, "The British are asking money from the Germans in the Lot" (a French region where Mr. Pompidou owns a country place).

On the oil crisis and a French press demand that France should show more solidarity with European countries, notably the

Israeli General Sues
A French Magazine
BAIFA, Israel, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Israel's wartime commander on the Egyptian front sued a French magazine yesterday for libel in an article that called him responsible for military errors and negligence.

Lawyers for Maj. Gen. Shmuel Gonen filed a brief in district court against the Paris weekly Le Nouvel Observateur, seeking damages of 1,250,000 francs (\$250,000). Legal sources said it was the first time an Israeli had entered a libel action in a court here against a foreign publication.

Nixon Plans Personal Effort To Achieve World Oil Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

States did not by itself have the power to affect the prices charged for Arab oil.

"These prices are being set by the producing countries," Mr. Kissinger said. "And under conditions of totally unbridled competition among all the oil-producing countries there is no way any one consumer can affect the prices."

Several times Mr. Kissinger made the point that "a policy of unrestrained price increases" ultimately would harm the oil-producing nations.

"A worldwide depression produced by a disequilibrium in bal-

ance of payments and a complete over-emphasis on the energy side would be the inevitable consequence of unrestrained price increases."

Mr. Kissinger attributed the unrestrained oil price increases to the rapid growth of energy demand and the fact that the use of which money can be put are relatively limited in the Arab nations. As a consequence, he said, "there has been little incentive to increase production and an almost unlimited seller's market."

This insensitivity of supply is a grave long-term problem that the present boycott, Mr. Kissinger said, unless the oil-producing nations will both agree to stabilize prices and develop new supplies, he said, the result will be "disaster for everyone."

In his discussion of the prospective declarations that the United States will sign with the OPEC nations and with the members of NATO, Mr. Kissinger said that the Nixon administration was "surprised and disappointed" when the European nations refused to settle on a single declaration linking political, military and economic relationships. He said that "in practice" all these aspects are linked anyway, and that the President would sign both declarations at the same time on his European trip.

"We do not conceive these declarations as a means of blackmail on the Europeans," he said, rejecting the notion that the United States would seek a confrontation with the Europeans on economic problems.

"What we are trying to do is to have a long-term political objective which would put to rest all arguments. . . . We have to let the Europeans: 'For God's sake, let's sit down together.'"

The declarations, Mr. Kissinger said, should create a framework to clarify all pending issues, "not a legal device, in which one side produces a document as if we were going to court."

The timetable for Mr. Nixon's trip has shifted continually. Mr. Kissinger said at one point that he expected Mr. Nixon to travel to Europe in the spring if the declarations are ready for his signature.

Mr. Kissinger was asked how the President could play a leadership role in "pretty ambitious schemes to maintain economic stability and world peace while he is under unprecedented attack at home and fighting for the very presidency."

"I believe that the President can do it and I believe that his foreign policy will be recognized as valid in the years ahead," he replied.

In answering the question about the effect of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's book on détente, Mr. Kissinger said that the American view of détente was "produced by the horrors that a nuclear war would inflict upon mankind."

"That is why we believe it is essential for high-level contact to be maintained and easy communication between the President and the rulers of the Soviet Union," he said. "And, therefore, while we have our own views on the conditions which are described in this book, they do not obviate the necessities that I have described."

Record Tokyo Dry Spell
TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP).—Tokyo went without rain for the 54th consecutive day today—the city's longest dry spell, the Meteorological Agency said.

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Want Jewish Newsman Fired

Qadhafi, Arab Unit Threaten Major Boycott Against Fiat

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP).—Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi has threatened Italy's huge Fiat car company with a boycott by the Arab world unless it fires the Jewish editor-in-chief of La Stampa, a Fiat-owned daily newspaper.

Col. Qadhafi reacted after an article in the Turin paper on Dec. 6 ridiculed his attitude toward the press, his life style and his politics. The article, a freelance feature, compared Col. Qadhafi and Elisabeth Taylor on running away from reporters. It also said his "Arab way to socialism" was "one of those doctrines which a boy of 10 could easily refute."

A Rome magazine reported that Col. Qadhafi went as far as to threaten to break diplomatic relations with Italy until the government pressed Fiat into firing La Stampa's Arrigo Levi, one of Italy's best-known journalists. Mr. Levi fought as a volunteer in the Israeli Army in 1947.

The weekly Espresso said the Arab Boycott Committee has threatened Fiat with a boycott of its products and nationalization of its properties in Arab countries unless it bows to Col. Qadhafi's request.

"The Espresso report is true in general," a top Fiat official said. "But Fiat will not issue any official comment."

In Cairo, the head of the Arab Boycott Office confirmed today that his bureau has asked Fiat to fire the paper's director on the grounds that he is a "Zionist working against the Arab."

"Fiat will either have to fire him or we shall revise the company's status in Arab countries," Mohammed Mahgoub said. He added that he was optimistic that Fiat would comply since "it would not like to jeopardize its huge interests in Arab countries because of one man."

According to sources, the matter is now in the hands of the Italian government, and Fiat hopes the Italian authorities will succeed in pacifying Col. Qadhafi.

The foreign ministry took an extremely cautious attitude. "Broadly speaking, the report is not fully correct," a ministry spokesman said. He said there would be "no further comment."

An Arab boycott would considerably hurt Fiat's foreign market. The company's sales of cars, trucks and tractors to Arab countries are estimated at more than 30 billion lire (448 million) in 1973, or about 5 percent of Fiat's total exports. Libya alone accounted for about half of Arab purchases.

Fiat, Italy's largest private company, also owns part of an assembly plant near Cairo where tens of thousands of cars are assembled each year.

Iran, an Oil Producer, Has Power Shortage
TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (AP).—Iran, a major oil exporter, is suffering from an energy shortage, Mesbah Jahans, the director of the power company here, said today.

The shortage, which has resulted in repeated power cuts in parts of the capital and other major Iranian cities, is due to lack of rainfall, which has affected hydroelectric power generation, officials said.

Two other vice-presidents were created. The minister of finance, Antonio Barreto de Lima, a holdover from the last cabinet, was given one; the minister of labor, Luciano de F. Pente, also a holdover, was given the other.

Many of the new ministers are personal friends of the premier and, like him, have no definite political coloration. Their loyalty to Gen. Franco and his general principles of government. That was a prime consideration in the designation of the premier himself. Such personal elements as loyalty and friendship, likes and dislikes, and the absence of definite political guidelines had made the outcome of the election unpredictable from the moment the home front and has cast uncertainty over the future course of Spanish domestic and foreign policies.

Mirages Sold To Abu Dhabi
(Continued from Page 1)

officials said they are opposed to supplying small states like Abu Dhabi with "sophisticated, dangerous toys."

During the last two years, the United States has sold Abu Dhabi less than \$1 million worth of small arms—a few revolvers and weapons like that, but nothing of any significance," one official said of those sales.

Abu Dhabi and other small Persian Gulf states formed a confederation called the United Arab Emirates two years ago after the British withdrew. Together, their populations total about 200,000.

They had been generally ignored until oil was discovered in some of them in the early 1960s.

Before the Arab oil cutoff stemming from the Mideast war, Abu Dhabi produced 1.4 million barrels a day. By next year, U.S. oil experts predict, its wells will be pumping up to 2.5 million barrels a day.

Dutch Airports Curb Hand-Carried Bags
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Dutch airports today began asking passengers to carry as little luggage as possible in order to reduce the danger of hijacking.

The commander of police at Schiphol Airport here, M. R. Gerritsen, said: "In recent hijackings and attacks on aircraft, the hijackers concealed their weapons in hand luggage. The Palestinians who recently hijacked a KLM jumbo jet smuggled their arms aboard aircraft at Beirut in the guise of canned food, he said."

U.K. Won't Try Man for Father's Death in France
LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Jeremy Cardland, a 29-year-old British schoolteacher, will not be prosecuted in connection with the slaying of his father in France last March, a Scotland Yard spokesman said tonight.

He said that Sir Norman Skelhorn, the director of public prosecutions, had decided that "the evidence is not sufficient to warrant the institution of criminal proceedings."

The teacher's father died after being attacked with an axe on March 18 while the two were vacationing in a house-trailer near Aix-en-Provence.

Polish Bridge Players Jailed for Smuggling
WARSAW, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Several members of Poland's national bridge team have received jail sentences ranging from two to eight years for smuggling gold and hard currency during their travels to foreign bridge tournaments, a newspaper said here today.

Earlier reports said the bridge players smuggled out currency equivalent to \$125,000 on trips to the Middle East. Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Portugal and returned with 76 kilos of gold.

Arias Names New Cabinet For Madrid

Opus Dei Moderates Dropped From Power

(Continued from Page 1)

the strong clamor in the country for greater possibilities of political expression and participation.

Two strongly conservative forces, Torcuato Fernandez Miran, who had been acting premier during the period following the assassination and had been given a good chance of becoming premier, and Gonzalo Fernandez de la Mora, the minister of public works and a rightist ideologue, were both eliminated from the new cabinet.

Emphasis on Order
That the government would emphasize order was indicated by the upgrading of the Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for security. Mr. Arias, who held the post in the last government, named Jose Garcia Hernandez, a legal expert and deputy in parliament, as his replacement. At the same time, he made him first vice-premier. Mr. Garcia is a well-known enemy of the Opus Dei and his designation seemed to emphasize what a defeat the Opus Dei had suffered.

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WEATHER

| ALABAMA | 0 | Cloudy |
|----------------|----|--------|
| ALASKA | 10 | Cloudy |
| ARIZONA | 40 | Cloudy |
| ARKANSAS | 10 | Cloudy |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | Cloudy |
| COLORADO | 10 | Cloudy |
| CONNECTICUT | 10 | Cloudy |
| DELAWARE | 10 | Cloudy |
| FLORIDA | 10 | Cloudy |
| GEORGIA | 10 | Cloudy |
| ILLINOIS | 10 | Cloudy |
| INDIANA | 10 | Cloudy |
| IOWA | 10 | Cloudy |
| KANSAS | 10 | Cloudy |
| KENTUCKY | 10 | Cloudy |
| LOUISIANA | 10 | Cloudy |
| MAINE | 10 | Cloudy |
| MARYLAND | 10 | Cloudy |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 10 | Cloudy |
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| MISSISSIPPI | 10 | Cloudy |
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| MONTANA | 10 | Cloudy |
| NEBRASKA | 10 | Cloudy |
| NEVADA | 10 | Cloudy |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 10 | Cloudy |
| NEW JERSEY | 10 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 10 | Cloudy |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 10 | Cloudy |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 10 | Cloudy |
| OHIO | 10 | Cloudy |
| OKLAHOMA | 10 | Cloudy |
| OREGON | 10 | Cloudy |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 10 | Cloudy |
| RHODE ISLAND | 10 | Cloudy |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 10 | Cloudy |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 10 | Cloudy |
| TENNESSEE | 10 | Cloudy |
| TEXAS | 10 | Cloudy |
| UTAH | 10 | Cloudy |
| Vermont | 10 | Cloudy |
| VIRGINIA | 10 | Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 10 | Cloudy |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 10 | Cloudy |
| WISCONSIN | 10 | Cloudy |
| WYOMING | 10 | Cloudy |

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مركز التجميل

Skylab Crew Sees 'Spiritual' Change

Space Flight Said to Alter View of Life

HOUSTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Skylab-3's astronauts said yesterday they feel changes of "almost a spiritual nature" in their views of themselves, of other human beings and of the possibility of life existing elsewhere in the universe.

The changes come from orbiting the earth for 43 days and watching the panorama of the world, the sun and the stars be-

hind, astronauts Gerald P. Carr, William R. Pogue and Edward S. Gibson said in a news conference from space.

Lt. Col. Pogue said the long space flight has given him a more "humanistic view toward other people" and toward him-

self.

"I now have a new orientation of almost a spiritual nature," he said. "My attitude toward life

is going to change, toward my family it's going to change. When I see people I try to see them as operating human beings and try to fit myself into a human situation instead of trying to operate like a machine."

Lt. Col. Carr said persons in very technical work tend to "move along with your blinders on."

Increased Awareness

"I think this mission is going to increase my awareness of what else is going on besides what I'm doing," he said.

Dr. Gibson said orbiting the earth for days "makes you speculate a little more" about life existing elsewhere in the universe.

"Being up here and being able to see the stars and look back at the earth and see your own sun as a star makes you much more conscious of that," he said.

"You realize the universe is quite big and just the number of possible combinations that you can have out there which can create life enters your mind and makes it seem much more likely."

Col. Carr, commander of the 84-day mission, said he felt "the chances are very, very good" that the full mission will remain in space until the planned Feb. 8 splashdown.

The astronauts responded to questions prepared by newsmen and read to them by a mission control communications officer. They answered 18 questions during the 30-minute news conference.

Asked what they missed most other than their families, Col. Pogue said that for him "it's the ability to eat whenever I want to."

"It's the ability to take time to reflect," Dr. Gibson said.

"I miss the opportunity to sit down and relax," Col. Carr said. "I miss football. I miss a good cool can of beer to have while I watch the game."

Time to 'Recreate'

Asked why they insist on time each day to relax, unlike the schedule of previous Skylab crews, Col. Pogue said the time is needed to "recreate" themselves.

"If you keep charging forward... you lose track of what you're doing," he said. "I think you need time to pause, reflect and see what's going on around you."

Asked about their attempt early in the mission to cover up Col. Pogue's brief spell of vomiting, Col. Carr said he made a "hum decision."

"We felt we didn't want to bother the ground with it," he said. "We decided the next morning that it was a hum decision, but it was too late to take it back."

When mission control learned by accident of the vomiting, the astronauts were reprimanded.

U.S. Fuel Crisis Cuts Road Toll

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

The fuel shortage saved the lives of at least 124 persons on U. S. roads during the New Year holiday, the National Safety Council estimated here yesterday.

The council said at least 570 persons would have died if there had not been a gasoline shortage. The final death toll for the holiday was 44.

During the last New Year holiday which was shorter, 451 persons died in traffic accidents.

In Continuing Attack on Capital

Eight Killed in Phnom Penh In Insurgent Rocket Attack

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 3 (AP).—Communist-led rebels killed eight persons and wounded 37 in a rocket attack on Phnom Penh last night and today, authorities reported.

Eight rockets were fired into the capital, Kim Rouge insurgents have launched a total of 29 rockets since they began a terror campaign 12 days ago. A total of 22 persons have been killed and 61 wounded, police sources reported.

The insurgents have fired the 80-pound, 122-mm rockets into the crowded city on seven of the last 12 days, and U.S. diplomatic sources believe the rebels are capable of large barrages against the city like those in March and May, 1973.

In March, 1973, insurgent forces fired about 150 rounds into the city on one day. In May, they fired 50 or 60 in one night.

Col. Am Rong, the Cambodia command spokesman, said the Kim Rouge resorted to rocket attacks against the city because they are too weak to attack the capital directly.

However, some Western observers feel the insurgents are firing marking rounds to gain accuracy for heavier barrages later.

A high U.S. diplomat said, "It's like the buzz bombs over London. It's supposed to shake up the people."

In other war action, field reports from north of the capital on Highway 5 said that government operations to retake the Tep Bangei Pagoda have bogged down.

Across the Tonle Sap River, 15 miles north of the capital, government troops engaged insurgents along the river's east bank



POSTED AREA—After President Nixon signed a law establishing a 55-mile-an-hour speed limit in the United States, up went this sign at his house in San Clemente, Calif.

U.S. Oil Firms, Distributors Agree on Gas Station Limit

(Continued from Page 1)

gasoline prices even higher than previously predicted during the next several weeks.

One obvious factor is the recent round of steep price increases on foreign oil, begun by a doubling of the posted price by Persian Gulf producers late last month.

Anti-Inflation Program

In addition, a new price increase of 1.5 cents a gallon was granted to retailers on Jan. 1 to take into account for the first time "nonproduct cost increases" under the federal anti-inflation program.

Mr. Simon said that reduced gasoline sales resulting from production cuts and fuel-saving measures would reduce the income of service station owners and operators. They would be partly compensated by further price increases, to be announced in about one week, and to take effect on Feb. 1.

Mr. Simon said the increases would be determined by a formula which would calculate a variable price increase depending on the amount of sales and their reduction.

The result, he said, would be a price increase of 8 to 11 cents a gallon over the prices of early December. Prices, he said, would vary throughout the nation.

26 Percent

In a related development, an Internal Revenue Service survey showed that gasoline stations are violating price regulations at a higher rate than any other industry under government price guidelines.

About 20 percent of service stations checked were selling gaso-

line above the legal ceiling price, the agency said.

A spokesman said the IRS plans to have 300 agents assigned solely to checking price violations by gasoline stations.

Meanwhile three major oil companies—Amoco, Sun Oil and Standard Oil of Ohio—increased prices yesterday. The wholesale gasoline increase of 5.5 cents a gallon for Amoco, 2 cents for Sun Oil and 1 cent for Standard followed increases announced Monday by Standard Oil of California, Union Oil Co. and Shell Oil Co.

A spokesman for the Energy Office said the companies would have to submit detailed reports justifying their price increases, which he said would be legal if they are based on the higher costs of foreign oil.

As a result of the investigations, most of the violations have resulted in price rollbacks and refunds to customers, either in the form of compromise payments to the government or a requirement that the station discount the price of its gasoline.

In related developments: The Interior Department says it has begun the first step in opening up about 7.7 million acres of Pacific Ocean bottom to oil and gas development. The area is off the California coast, and oil companies would identify areas they would like to exploit. The department would then select areas that would be up for competitive bidding in 1975.

U.S. airlines have yet to use any of the military jet fuel set aside for them by the government. A Pentagon spokesman said the practice would continue to be used by the airlines as they run short of fuel.

China Campaigns to Make Women Truly Emancipated

By H.D.S. Greenway

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (WP).—"Women, whose place was in the kitchen in the old days, now carry half of heaven on their shoulders." This slogan is repeated often in China these days in reference to the emancipation of women in Chinese society.

The equality of women, both in the work force and in the eyes of the Communist party, combined with the breaking of old customs that restrict women's rights and a new emphasis on birth control, were all part of an integrated and intense campaign in China during the past year.

On the political front, the women's federations that fell into disuse during the Cultural Revolution have been revived, and this year women's congresses were held all over China.

Recently the leading Chinese ideological journal, Red Flag, carried an article on the subject of women's rights, saying that China's revolution "requires a real effort to train women's cadres." The article quotes Lenin as saying, "The proletariat cannot achieve complete liberty until it has won complete liberty for women."

Subservient Role

In most Asian societies women have traditionally played a role subservient to men—more so than in Europe or America. Even in the new China, Red Flag admitted, "the influence of the idea that men are better than women, a notion imposed by feudal rule over thousands of years, persists."

"For centuries in old China," the article said, "the guiding ideology of the landlord and capitalist classes was to treat women as slaves and appendages, depriving them of the right to take part in social production and political life. One of the important tasks of the proletariat is to free women from such slavery."

"The question of women doing household drudgery has yet to be thoroughly settled," the article said. "It is necessary to advocate that men and women should share household chores." Only in this way will women have the time to join into the full political life of China.

Chinese women had for too long been bound by the "four ropes of feudal political authority, clan

Despite Breakdowns

U.S. Trains Gain Passengers As Fuel Shortage Worsens

By Edward C. Burks

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Amtrak, the U.S. rail passenger system, reported yesterday that patronage throughout the country rose substantially in November and December, including a 30 percent increase in Metroliner passengers.

In its first survey of the effects of the gasoline shortage, Amtrak compared a five-week period from November through early December with the same period in 1972.

Patronage on the New York-Boston run increased by 37 percent; on the Empire Service across New York State by 30 percent; and on New York-Florida trains by 25 percent.

Just as Amtrak has begun to register very large gains in patronage, several of its trains have suffered major breakdowns and freeze-ups in the last few days.

For example, the five-week survey shows that one of the biggest gains in extra passengers was the San Francisco Zephyr, with 59 percent more fares in November-December, 1973, than the year before, between Denver and the West Coast.

Yet that train, during the last few days, has experienced two of the worst delays in Amtrak's brief history. On Monday, a westbound Zephyr had a 13-hour delay at Galesburg, Ill., when its three diesel locomotives broke down. Yesterday, the eastbound Zephyr was stopped in sub-zero

weather at Ogden, Utah, for more than 12 hours when its steam generators and steam lines froze.

On-time figures for Amtrak trains continue to be far from satisfactory. In November, for example, Metroliners, using the best trackage of the Amtrak network, were on time (within five minutes of scheduled arrival times) only 70 percent of the time.

Amtrak complains that its trains are subject to the operating jurisdiction of the individual railroads and that the railroads have little interest in on-time performance.

In the Metroliner corridor—between New York and Washington—those trains can be delayed by heavy commuter and freight traffic.

For the Amtrak system as a whole, trains were on time 64 percent of the time in November. Even that was a big improvement over August (51 percent) and July (48 percent). Turbo-trains built for high speed, but hampered by curves and poor track, were on time only 45 percent of the time on the New York-Boston route and 33 percent on the Chicago-St. Louis run in November. New York-Kansas City trains were never on time during the period surveyed.

The measures were drawn up yesterday at an Elysee Palace meeting of ministers responsible for economic and financial affairs.

"The new measures will be made known in a week," Industrial Development Minister Jean Charbonnel declared after the meeting.

The announcement of newly planned measures coincided with a government order cutting supplies of natural gas to industrial and domestic users by 25 percent in two-thirds of the country.

The gas cut stemmed from technical difficulties at a natural gas plant in Algeria, which supplies about 15 percent of France's gas requirements.

Blackout in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 3 (AP).—A power failure at Singapore's major power station just after sunset today caused this island republic's worst blackout since World War II. Hundreds of persons were trapped in elevators and traffic was snarled at main intersections as about 90 percent of the power was lost. Service was restored late in the evening.

Major Ship Losses

Set Record in 1973

LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—There were more major ship losses in 1973 than in any previous year, according to figures released by Lloyd's of London today.

Lloyd's said 53 vessels, with an insured value of more than £80 million (\$124 million) had been lost during the year. In 1972, 19 vessels worth £23 million were lost.

U.S. Envoy Resigns

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP).—E. Ross Adair's resignation as the U.S. ambassador to Ethiopia has been accepted by President Nixon, the Western White House announced today.

A former Indiana congressman, Mr. Adair held the post since May, 1971. He plans to return to private life.

Error of Ways Drives Off Armed Man

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (AP).—A gunman, who police said was fleeing yesterday from a robbery, jumped into the wrong car and was driven directly to jail.

Police said that two men were arrested on armed robbery charges after one of them mistook an unmarked patrol car for his getaway vehicle.

Charged with armed robbery in the incident at a grocery store were Bruce Gialititi, 24, the accused gunman, and Bruce Newell, 22, who police said had been waiting in the getaway car.

France to Set New Measures To Save Energy

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—France will introduce next week new measures to meet the energy crisis, it was announced yesterday.

Although no details were disclosed, there was speculation that the measures may include a sharp increase in gasoline prices in France, which so far has reacted far less than other West European nations to petroleum shortages.

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Blazes in Wells Daily Cost Israel \$240,000 in Oil

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Israel is losing the equivalent of \$240,000 a day in oil production because of blazes raging through several of the wells in the Gulf of Suez, Finance Ministry officials said today.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said that firefighting experts from the United States have been summoned to combat the flames, which broke out Tuesday in several offshore installations on the Abu Rodeis in the southern Red Sea.

Deputy Minister Zvi Dinstein, a government spokesman, said the blazes are estimated to be returning on the site that 15 to 17 percent of the output of the wells has been affected by the fires.

Israel consumes about seven million tons annually and the blazes produce five million tons a day.

The 100-foot-high flames, he said, have caused damage of \$12.5 million to equipment and the blazes, which draw high-grade crude oil.

The spokesman, Dan Halperin, said: "We are sure that there will be a sabotage here." An oil industry source said the fires, caused by a "technical accident," will probably be the subject of law suits.

Israel captured the wells from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

Spaskey in San Juan or Match With Byrne

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Soviet chess champion Boris Spaskey arrived today for elimination match against U.S. champion Robert Byrne, which will start Spaskey's bid to win a rematch title.

The Spaskey-Byrne match, scheduled to begin Jan. 14, is one of four elimination rounds to be played throughout the world to determine who will be Fischer's next challenger. Spaskey lost the last title to Fischer in 1972.

Ballots and Bullets

Washington is reported to be cautiously hopeful that the inconclusive Israeli election will not interfere seriously with the work of the Geneva conference—at least in its early stages of seeking a workable cease-fire. The real difficulties, according to this view, will arise later when the actual business of drawing frontier lines and other arrangements for a permanent peace come to the fore.

Neither of these conclusions seems unreasonable. In fact, they represent a situation that has been chronic in the Middle East since 1948—it has always been possible to put a temporary stop to war, but never to conclude a peace. The differences that persist in Israel over the territorial basis of the state and its political relations with its neighbors have been almost as marked during the period following the Six-Day War, despite the virtually uncontested dominance of the Labor party coalition, as they are now that the Meir government has lost seats and prestige. The difference is that during the long, uneasy truce it did not seem to matter to Israel that it never came to grips with the question of what would constitute a viable nation. The Arabs themselves never truly confronted that problem, and their vagueness, coupled with their military weakness and a tendency to utter absolutist claims, encouraged the Israelis to lull in a post-bellum state of complacency.

Now this has been radically changed, by

Arabs bullets, Arab oil, and a global impasse with Middle Eastern tensions. The ballots cast in the Israeli election will not change these imperative factors. They can at most make it more difficult for the Israeli government to meet them.

One feature of previous attempts to use diplomacy to regularize the results of Middle Eastern fighting was that a strong, united and able Israeli government faced a medley of Arab states, with varying forms of government, and varying strengths within those governments. The Arabs are still not wholly united—Syria refuses to participate at Geneva and Jordan warns of the danger of a unilateral Israeli-Egyptian settlement. But the Arabs are closer to one another now than at any other time, and more confident, while the Israeli government is trying to decide just what the Labor party's losses mean—a demand for stiffer terms at Geneva or just a reaction against that party's errors in the October war.

But whatever Mrs. Meir and her colleagues conclude from their study of Israeli opinion will not affect the objective situation in which Israel finds itself. Nor could Menachem Begin's Likud party do so, and opportunity for peace presents itself. To reject that opportunity by too great an inflexibility might bring Israel back to the stormy, lonely days of Mr. Begin's *Irgun Zvai Leumi*—which very few in Israel and almost none outside would welcome.

U.K. Credibility Gap?

Britain's three-day work week has begun with a vengeance. Three-quarters of a million workers were thrown onto the unemployment rolls Wednesday, on top of the nearly half-million already there. If the abbreviated week long continues, unemployment could climb to 6 million, a level of joblessness the British have not experienced since those years on the dole before World War II.

The exasperating question facing the British people is whether this three-day week—which applies to two-thirds of the entire labor force of 25 million—is really necessary to conserve fuel reserves, or whether the Heath government is using the energy crisis as an occasion for breaking the industrial slowdowns of the coal miners and railroad engineers to force them to accept smaller pay increases.

The government's latest figures imply that coal stocks are high enough to permit industrial output to continue at normal levels at least until summer, before it would be necessary to move to a three-day week. Switching from coal to oil could extend the period of normal production even longer. However, the volume of future oil deliveries remains uncertain despite Arab announcements that the oil embargo on Britain is being lifted.

But Prime Minister Heath appears less interested in maintaining production and full employment than in bringing the pressure

of public opinion to bear against the miners. His apparent aim is to defend his wage policy and halt inflation. He is taking heavy risks, however, that the tough tactics he is using could have the opposite effect and could gravely worsen rather than improve the inflationary situation in Britain. With aggregate demand remaining high, the government-imposed three-day work week could severely curtail output in many industries, creating shortages and bottlenecks to production and only intensifying inflationary pressures.

The government's drastic tactics could backfire if the public became convinced that Mr. Heath and his ministers had exaggerated the size of the fuel shortage not only to break the resistance of the workers but to reap political gains for themselves.

The effective management of the energy crisis depends to an important degree on the maintenance of public confidence that government is being absolutely honest about the dimensions of the fuel shortage and is not exploiting a nonexistent or poorly defined crisis for its own political purposes or to serve those industrial interests it favors. This threat of public disbelief in the oil crisis and the crisis-management policies of government hangs no less over the Heath government in London than over the Nixon administration in Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Charles Eustis Bohlen

Charles E. Bohlen, dead at 69, entered the Foreign Service in 1929 and, by a typically presidential hunch, decided early to specialize in Soviet affairs. When World War II thrust upon the United States the imperative of dealing closely with the Soviet Union, he was one of the few Americans thoroughly ready. Quickly, his competence, along with his easy manner—his name was rarely even alluded to without inserting, parenthetically, the nickname, "Chip"—brought him a post as President Roosevelt's interpreter and adviser. He stayed at the top, serving as ambassador in Moscow, Manila and later Paris, and over the years serving as intimate adviser and/or interpreter to four presidents at summit meetings (actual or aborted) with Kremlin leaders, until his retirement after 40 years in 1970.

"Chip, come here and look at these," President Kennedy said to him on Oct. 17, 1962, spreading out the Cuban missile photos. It was a characteristic moment of American diplomacy in the '40s, '50s and '60s—presidents consulting and depending on "Chip" Bohlen. To all of them, regardless of their party affiliation or their personal outlook, he offered the consummate professional's invaluable service, his best judgment. Victimized by Sen. Joseph McCarthy for having been with Roosevelt at Yalta, he stood his ground at the risk of his career. Later, for essentially the same reason, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles found it convenient to "exile" him to the Philippines. "Chip"

went off to do his duty—and to sharpen his poker game and his golf swing, and to replenish the rich and almost unending supply of anecdotes, often deliciously salty, with which he loved to regale his friends. He was a man of bristling integrity, and he appreciated the good life, too.

It is not easy to measure the impact of a man like Charles Bohlen, who spent his working life inside an essentially closed bureaucracy. A large part of his influence surely arose from the special combination of stature and savvy which informed his participation in what must inevitably be a multilayered, multipointed process of policy formulation. Unsurprisingly, his formal "views" were in the official mainstream of his place and time. He found Russia hostile in history and ideology to the ways of the West. For real and lasting improvement in Soviet-American relations, he looked realistically to fundamental changes in the Soviet point of view over a period of many years. Barring these changes—and he had no illusions about how quickly they would come—he advised patience and a prudent battering down of hatches for an indefinite storm. Whether he and his generation could have changed the Russian outlook by altering their own must remain a matter of speculation. Ambassador Bohlen himself was not one to look back. For him, it was enough to serve one's country with conscience and dedication—and, we would add, with distinction and with style.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1899

PARIS—The "Figaro" publishes this morning an article describing a visit to the works now being executed under all parts of Paris for the new Metropolitan railway. Matters are being pushed on rapidly and the contractors, who will receive a premium of 2,000 fr. for every day gained, have stimulated the zeal of their workmen by promising to share the reward with them. The stated opening day for the first line is January 14, 1900.

Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1924

LOS ANGELES—Another drama has struck this film capital which has seen so many, too many, during the last few years. And as in the other celebrated cases, when the true story does surface, a scandal is certain to develop. All that is now known is that the chauffeur of film star Mabel Normand shot and seriously wounded a dinner guest of his employer in front of witnesses. Was he drunk or was he jealous? Miss Edna Purviance, another film star, was also present.



'Sir, on Porterhouse Steak Orders We Require Earnest Money.'

Waking Up and Staying Awake

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—One of the most sensible comments to come out of the U.S. government in a very long time was made the other day by William E. Simon, the energy administrator. If and when the Arab oil embargo is lifted, he said, his major concern will be "not letting the American people go to sleep again."

"They cannot continue to live their wasteful ways," he said. "Americans waste 30 to 40 percent of their energy sources and have to go through a permanent change in lifestyle."

That view would win wide agreement among those professionally concerned with the political and economic and ecological implications of the energy problem. There is just one trouble. Neither Simon nor anyone else in the government has given the public at large any idea of what is really involved in ending a 40 percent energy "waste" or making "a permanent change in lifestyle."

The public has had its attention focused so far on such measures as lowering home thermostats and driving more slowly. Those are necessary short-term steps, but in terms of fundamental change they are not serious.

Frugality Not Enough

"Personal frugality contributes relatively little," Emma Rothchild concluded in a far-sighted appraisal of energy prospects in the New York Review of Books last August. For example, she noted, those "symbols of electric profligacy," small appliances, do not amount to much as energy users. In the year 1968, her 15 million electric toothbrushes and 18 million blenders used only as much energy as one hour of American automobile travel.

The reasons for the profligate American use of energy are basic. They include the dominant place of automobiles in transportation, the suburban pattern of living, the emphasis on energy-intensive rather than labor-intensive industry and the economics of planned obsolescence.

Any government that is serious about changing our energy lifestyle has to get at those basic factors. And they can be effectively influenced by government action. For those patterns of our national life did not just happen by accident in a market economy. They developed under the influence of government subsidy and regulation—which can change direction, and should.

By way of illustration, here are some possibilities of government leverage for change:

● Our sprawling suburbs have developed as they have in the postwar years in good part because of tax laws and federal mortgage insurance that encouraged single-family home ownership. A recent study shows that low-density suburbs use twice as much energy a person as cities. Federal law should now provide incentives for more concentrated communities.

● The most familiar example of the impact federal money can have on our way of life is the huge highway program, which has left us with the worst mass transportation system of any industrial country. It is time now to use not just a part but nearly all of those funds to help trains, buses and subways. There should be no more federal highway money, starting right now, except to complete essential links.

● Tax laws have encouraged

commercial property companies to tear down old buildings and slap up the high-rise offices that mean big depreciation and big profits. The incentive should be precisely reversed. Federal standards for both homes and commercial structures should put greater emphasis on durability and energy-saving.

● Similarly, the tax system should be used to discourage disposable products and elaborate packaging, and to reward genuine durability in consumer durables. Tax and other measures should be used to reverse the trend toward substitution of synthetic for natural substances—detergent instead of soap, for example—especially when the synthetics are based on oil, as many plastics are.

● Big industrial and commercial users of electricity now pay only about half as much for it as a family. Cheap rates for large customers makes sense if you are trying to promote sales of an abundant product, but their effect right now is to encourage

some of the most significant users of energy to be wasteful. State utility commissions, and if necessary the federal government, should change the rules.

It may be that more radical measures will be required—measures challenging the ethic of the consumer society and the whole notion of profit as the standard of business behavior. But, at a minimum, if our economic and political system is to survive in the age of scarcer, more expensive energy, it will have to adjust its own mechanisms to the new reality.

William Simon is hardly to be criticized for not yet having addressed the long-term problems. He inherited a crisis that an irresponsible government had allowed to develop, and he had to deal first with immediate needs. But he will have to start soon explaining what he means by "a permanent change in lifestyle." Americans have responded well to the calls for frugality this winter, and they are waiting for leadership on the more fundamental energy issues.

Letters

Vietnam's Plight

James M. Markham's report from Vietnam (Herald Tribune, Dec. 31) is quite alarming indeed. The present economic plight in that country was nevertheless predictable, although by no means inevitable. The main culprit remains, as has been the case for many years, mismanagement by—and misconduct of—those who manipulate public finance, including American aid. Another problem is overpopulation, that result of President Thieu's decision not to allow people who fled areas now held by the Viet Cong to go home; many of them are unable to find a job because of scant employment opportunities and lack of skills.

That Thieu now rules out general elections provided for by the Paris agreement is understandable enough since he has every reason not to trust his people and grow increasingly vulnerable to Communist propaganda out of lassitude and despair. The outcome, however, might be serious. Should the Viet Cong and their Northern allies choose to unleash an all-out offensive in retaliation, it is doubtful that Thieu's disloyal and dispirited army could fare successfully unless the United States intervenes militarily and the whole familiar process starts all over again.

NGUYEN XUAN CHANH,
Clermont-Ferrand, France.

Clear Lesson

A "clear lesson," it seems, is exactly what James Reston (The Limits of Power, H.E.T., Dec. 30) has failed to comprehend. It appears to me that it is not the Arabs, but Mr. Reston, the International Herald Tribune, and the American people who have "missed the point."

The Arab nations, now in a position of power, have forced the Jewish-American oil companies to hand over the goods after finding themselves surrounded by 25% or so. The Arabs coming into the theater of world power as "late bloomers" have done so only by heeding a great lesson: They are using their power and not holding back because they have no choice; America, as captain of the globe, has wrenched

ed, cudgeled, "coaxed," and pressured many countries of the world to get where it is today. America is a land of opportunists that have crunched the lives and souls of many a spirited people. America are the arrogant, the conceited, the aggressive, the vain. It's no wonder they have few friends left among the peoples of Europe, Africa, Asia, and find solace only among the fascists of Spain and Portugal and South America.

The Arabs know they are on stage, and they don't have the blind faith or trust in America that Americans seem to possess for their country. They are a nation of rhetoric and the sooner they face the facts as to who they really are and what their tactics and policies of aggression and dissent have done to the "modern" world, including themselves, the better we all can live. The Arabs, I think, realize this.

One, of course, cannot be so narrow-minded as not to question the Arab political intentions, and I support Israel for all its own failings, but what comes through to me every day in the news is not that America is worried for its oil or Israel, but that it is, now, powerless and, simply, scared shitless! The "Great Life" is over, and for most of us the important question occupying our minds is: "How can I somehow help resolve the human predicament?" The answer to this is, America, by Americans, must be held in a different light.

GREGORY BENZOW,
Cologne.

Aid for Israel

Sen. Fulbright's fear that U.S. help for Israel will strengthen that country's position at the coming Geneva conference is certainly justified. But what does the senator really want? Weaken Israel's position, thus helping the Arabs to complete their murderous schemes? Does he not realize that Israel is fighting, back to the wall, not only for its very existence, but also for our way of life, our civilization and political survival in this part of the world, called Middle East? P.S. I am not a Jew.

Lansanne.

Who Concedes What To Achieve Détente?

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—The Soviet news agency Tass celebrated New Year's Day by announcing the publication of a book on Soviet-American cooperation—*New Horizons*, the first volume of a new series called "U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. Prospects for Cooperation."

This promised more volumes by "diplomats, economists, scientists and publicists" dealing with "Soviet-American cooperation in economy, science, technology and culture." Three Moscow publishing houses will bring out these books in the months ahead.

Tass's announcement seems to symbolize a New Year's resolution agreed on inside the Kremlin—that 1974 should be a year of more and better cooperation with the United States. The law in this resolution, as in so many, is the great difference between the ease of stating it and the difficulty of implementing it.

"We will continue to work for the development of the processes of international détente," Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, promised in a New Year's message, "and we will work to give these processes concrete material content." But how? And what content?

Major Differences

As 1974 begins, three important East-West negotiations—each of which could give substantial concrete content to "détente"—are stalled because of fundamental differences between the Soviet Union and the United States. Many of these differences are major; to overcome all of them will require the biggest concessions either side has yet made for the sake of détente.

The SALT talks in Geneva are supposed to lead to an agreement in 1974 on permanent limitations of offensive strategic weapons. The talks have been stalled since the Soviet Union established this timetable in June. But to date, the SALT negotiators have made little or no progress. The United States found the latest Soviet proposal at Geneva distressingly one-sided, assuring—American sources contend—a permanent Soviet advantage in offensive weapons.

The options at SALT raise dismaying dilemmas for the Soviet Union. The basic problem is "MIRV," the independently targeted, multiple-warhead missile which the United States has deployed, but the Russians have only just tested successfully. Because of MIRV, the United States can now have more deliverable warheads than the Russians with fewer individual missiles.

Since the Russians' successful test of MIRV last summer, the Pentagon has presumed that it is only a matter of time before the Soviet Union manufactures and deploys this weapon on most or all of its missiles. This presumption is the basis of the gloomiest analyses produced recently on the prospects for Soviet "strategic superiority" in the future.

The presumption may be accurate, but it also may be wrong. MIRV is an incredibly sophisticated weapon, carrying its own computer and other elaborate electronic gear. This is precisely the area of technology in which the Soviet Union is weakest. The Soviet civilian economy—after years of trying—is still incapable of genuine mass production of computers.

Gap Develops

For the Russians, there will be a big gap between a successful test of MIRV and actual deployment of the weapon. (There has been no reported Soviet test of a submarine-based MIRV, although the U.S. is already deploying this weapon. That gap opened last year and will last for at least two years, according to the Pentagon's most pessimistic forecasts, or for more than 10 years, according to some other estimates. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union wants to negotiate a permanent limitation of offensive weapons. This is Brezhnev's dilemma.

Can he negotiate on the assumption that his military forces will succeed in quickly mass-producing a reliable MIRV? Or—in pursuit of the maximum possible sense of security like every Russian leader in recorded history—must he be more conservative and assume that the Russians will not be able to deploy MIRVs for years?

Brezhnev, of course, has more information about this dilemma than the rest of us, but he probably has less than he would like. Meanwhile, to meet the 1974 SALT deadline, he must find a definition of strategic equality with the United States which takes account of America's MIRV advantage, satisfies the U.S. Senate and pleases his own generals.

The Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in Central Eu-

rope are stalled because of a similar—if less complicated—dilemma. The United States hopes these talks will allow it to withdraw some troops from Europe without diminishing West European security. The question facing the Soviet leaders is whether they should let the Americans get away with this gambit.

At the moment, the Soviet Union and its allies appear to be the best armed forces in Europe. They have more men than the western allies, more and probably better weapons, and superior organization and deployment.

Response Unsure

The Soviet position in Vienna has been, in effect, that it must be allowed to preserve the advantages it built up in the past. The West—or at least many of the Western countries—wants Moscow to sacrifice some of its advantages to achieve a more equal balance of forces in Central Europe. The West is in a hurry for an agreement, since it fears unilateral American withdrawal dictated by the U.S. Congress if no agreement is reached. The Russians can afford to be patient. What would persuade Brezhnev and his colleagues to make concessions which appear necessary to reach a force reduction agreement? The question is still unanswered.

The Geneva talks on European security are also stalled. These are the least concrete of the ongoing East-West negotiations. Their principal object appears to be to achieve a symbolic agreement on the end of the cold war.

The Western countries have decided to ask for more than that. They've proposed concrete steps that would remove a few of the barriers that prevent people and ideas from passing freely between East and West. Although anxious for a symbolic agreement on European security, the Soviet Union apparently has no interest in these Western proposals. The Western countries have not yet indicated whether they will abandon their ideas to please the Soviets.

In all these East-West talks, the Soviet position is impossible to understand. It is based on more than the specific issues under discussion. The Soviet Union has practical reasons for participating in these negotiations; it also has broad, less-well-defined objectives for détente that color its specific attitudes. The Russians want détente to secure their Western front while relations with China remain uncertain, to gain access to advanced Western technology and investment capital and to help raise the Soviet standard of living.

These factors influence Soviet bargaining positions. They contribute to flexibility and make it difficult to predict Soviet moves. But it would be rash to conclude that the Soviet Union is so desperate for détente that it will risk what it perceives as basic security considerations to achieve it. More security seems to be the overriding goal of Soviet policy.

Risks by All

The common element of all these negotiations is the success in each will require all involved to take some risks. The negotiations demand risks to improve a status quo which for all its imperfections still provides the security that East and West both seek. Although it is tempting to say that the status quo is unworkable, it is undeniably true that in Soviet-American relations and in Europe, the cold war has been a successful means of mutual deterrence which has provided security and peace.

Is either side prepared to take those risks? That seems to be the question for 1974. However, it may be postponed until 1975 or beyond. Brezhnev has now tied détente—which means, presumably, these three negotiations—to success in the Middle East peace talks just beginning in Geneva. The Middle East may distract the statements East and West, denying them the chance to settle the outstanding questions which could give "concrete material content" to détente during the coming year.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Obituaries

Tex Ritter, 67, Country-Western Music Star

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Tex Ritter, 67, a towering figure in country and Western music, died of a heart attack last night.

Mr. Ritter, who ranked with such greats as Roy Acuff, Ernest Tubb and the late Hank Williams, passed away while visiting a member of his band at the Nashville jail. He was taken to a hospital, where his doctor said he died of heart attack.

Mr. Ritter had gone to the jail to visit Jack Waddins, who was charged with failure to pay alimony. The biggest hit for the soft-spoken Mr. Ritter were the movie "High Noon," "Wayward Wind" and "You Are My Sunshine."

Among his 78 film credits were starring roles in such movies as "Sing, Cowboy, Sing," "Marshall Gunsmoke," "The Old Chisholm Trail," "Song of the Sling," "The Rebel" and "Zane Grey Theater."

Although Mr. Ritter did not appear as an actor in the film "High Noon," a Western suspense thriller starring Gary Cooper, he sang the haunting ballad that played throughout the movie.

Has in GOP Primary
Mr. Ritter's interest in politics led him into the Republican Party for the U.S. Senate in Tennessee in 1970. He was defeated.

by Rep. William E. Brock 3d, who went on to unseat Democrat Albert Gore.

Mr. Ritter's singing career began 40 years ago when he was paid \$100 to record four songs, including the country standard "Rye Whiskey." In 1964, he was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame, the second living person to be so honored.

Born Maurice Woodward Ritter at Murvaul, Texas (population 128), Mr. Ritter never gave up his love for cowboy clothes. His standard attire was a Western outfit and a 10-gallon hat.

He made his debut as a singing cowboy in Western films in 1936, following the trend set by Gene Autry. During the 1940s, he was recognized as one of the top 10 Western box-office stars.

In 1938, while acting, he met and married Dorothy Fay. They later acted together in five movies, and they had two sons. His efforts in promoting country music earned him the presidency of the Country Music Association. He also was a former chairman of the National Committee for Recording Artists.

On learning of Mr. Ritter's death, Mr. Autry portrayed him as "a fine man, a fine artist and a great American... He was a real leader."

Errett Lobban Cord
RENO, Nev., Jan. 3 (AP)—Errett Lobban Cord, 79, maker of the classic Cord automobile and an aviation pioneer, died

here yesterday of an apparent heart attack, a family spokesman said.

Mr. Cord built a financial empire in automobiles, electronics, real estate, broadcasting stations and other interests. He took over the Auburn Motor Co. in Auburn, Ind., in 1926, re-engineered the Auburn and made it the first American stock car to do 100 miles an hour.

The famous Cord-810 came out in 1932, and still has advocates who consider it the best-looking car ever to come from an American factory. The sleek, streamlined Cord sold for \$2,895 at a time when a Cadillac cost \$1,886.

Mr. Cord also owned or had controlling interests in American Airlines, the Stinson airplane plant, several auto-body factories and the New York Shipbuilding Corp. In 1936, he sold all of his major holdings for \$4 million, but in later years he became successful in Los Angeles real estate and industry.

Adm. Marcel Gensoul
PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Adm. Marcel Gensoul, 83, died of a World War II order by Winston Churchill to surrender French warships anchored in the Bay of Oran, Algeria, died in Val de Grace Military Hospital here Sunday, friends said today.

After the French-German armistice of June 22, 1940, the British government ordered the seizure of all French warships within range of the Royal Navy. Adm. Gensoul was commander-in-chief of the French Atlantic Fleet, most of which was at anchor in the Bay of Oran.

Adm. Gensoul replied to a British ultimatum that he would accept that situation and insure that those who use the drug will get a uniformly effective product. When such uniformity is lacking, it is difficult for a doctor to prescribe the proper dosage.

The drug agency's planned new requirement is an attempt to correct that situation and insure that those who use the drug will get a uniformly effective product. When such uniformity is lacking, it is difficult for a doctor to prescribe the proper dosage.

There is also the danger of either underdosing or overdosing if a patient receives, on a later prescription, pills that dissolve at a different rate from those used at first.

An FDA official said yesterday that the problem of too slow a dissolution rate appeared to involve less than 1 percent of the drugs used in this country. The objective of the new certification requirement will be to bring all manufacturers up to standard.

Although the new regulations have not yet been published, the arrangement is expected to be one in which a company will be permitted to do its own batch testing after tests by the agency's National Center for Drug Analysis in St. Louis show the company's quality control to be reliable.

At least 20 drug concerns in the United States market digoxin either under that name or a trade name. About 85 percent of the total is produced by the Burroughs Wellcome Co., of Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Research Triangle Park, N.C., said the company's quality control to be reliable. At least 20 drug concerns in the United States market digoxin either under that name or a trade name.

Mr. Sutherland was a Keystone Kop and served as Charlie Chaplin's assistant before going on to direct 14 films, including "Abe's Irish Rose," "Mississippi" and "Follow the Boys."

Maxim Shtraukh
MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Maxim Shtraukh, 73, an actor who often portrayed Lenin in films and on stage, has died, the Tass news agency said today.

Mr. Shtraukh appeared in "The Star of the North," "The Star of the South," "The Star of the East" and "The Star of the West," among other films.

Gino Cervi
GROSSETO, Italy, Jan. 1 (AP)—Gino Cervi, 73, leading Italian stage and movie actor, died at his villa at nearby Punta Ala on the Tuscan coast yesterday.

Mr. Cervi, who lived in Rome, fell sick with a lung disease while spending the New Year holiday at his villa.

A native of Bologna, Mr. Cervi was one of Italy's most popular actors for decades. He won international fame through his portrayal of the Communist village mayor in the movie series of "Don Camillo," which started in 1937.

Don Camillo, the village priest, was played by French comedian Fernandel.

Giani Esposito
PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Giani Esposito, 43, comedian, singer, poet, sculptor and composer, died today in the American Hospital here.

Born in Belgium, the son of a Neapolitan father and a Parisian mother, Mr. Esposito spent World War II in Italy and was named in Left Bank Paris cabarets as a singer after the war. He made numerous records, and appeared on television, in films and in plays.

Ralph Block
WASHINGTON, Md., Jan. 3 (UPI)—Ralph Block, 24, a versatile actor, newspaperman, drama critic and former U.S. official who led the high point of his career was the discovery of actress Carol Lombard, died yesterday.

Mr. Block served as producer, screenwriter, editor, critic and organizer for the motion picture industry in Hollywood and New York for 20 years beginning in 1919. He was a founding member of the Screenwriters' Guild and won an Oscar in 1939 for "services to the industry" through outstanding charitable endeavors.

Mikhail Somov
MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Mikhail Somov, 66, one of the Soviet Union's best British and Swedish actors, died here today.

Mr. Somov took part in studies during the 1920s and 1930s which led to the opening of the northern passage from European to Asian Russia, and during the 1950s he headed the Arctic research station Severnyy Polus (North Pole). He also commanded the first comprehensive Soviet expedition to the Antarctic in 1955-57.

Killed by Umbrella
MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (UPI)—A gust of wind today uprooted a beach umbrella that rolled 50 yards along a crowded beach and fatally speared a teen-ager, police said.



Tex Ritter

U.S. Planning Stiff Testing Of Heart Drug

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The Food and Drug Administration is planning to require a batch-by-batch certification of the heart drug digoxin because some samples have failed to meet acceptable standards on the rate at which the drug dissolves.

Digoxin, which helps a falling heart beat more forcefully, is used by an estimated 3.5 million Americans a year. Since 1971, scientists have known that some digoxin pills are less effective than others, even though they meet federal standards for physical and chemical characteristics, including potency.

The drug agency's planned new requirement is an attempt to correct that situation and insure that those who use the drug will get a uniformly effective product. When such uniformity is lacking, it is difficult for a doctor to prescribe the proper dosage.

There is also the danger of either underdosing or overdosing if a patient receives, on a later prescription, pills that dissolve at a different rate from those used at first.

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Born in Belgium, the son of a Neapolitan father and a Parisian mother, Mr. Esposito spent World War II in Italy and was named in Left Bank Paris cabarets as a singer after the war. He made numerous records, and appeared on television, in films and in plays.

Ralph Block
WASHINGTON, Md., Jan. 3 (UPI)—Ralph Block, 24, a versatile actor, newspaperman, drama critic and former U.S. official who led the high point of his career was the discovery of actress Carol Lombard, died yesterday.

Mr. Block served as producer, screenwriter, editor, critic and organizer for the motion picture industry in Hollywood and New York for 20 years beginning in 1919. He was a founding member of the Screenwriters' Guild and won an Oscar in 1939 for "services to the industry" through outstanding charitable endeavors.

Mikhail Somov
MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Mikhail Somov, 66, one of the Soviet Union's best British and Swedish actors, died here today.

Mr. Somov took part in studies during the 1920s and 1930s which led to the opening of the northern passage from European to Asian Russia, and during the 1950s he headed the Arctic research station Severnyy Polus (North Pole). He also commanded the first comprehensive Soviet expedition to the Antarctic in 1955-57.

Killed by Umbrella
MELBOURNE, Jan. 3 (UPI)—A gust of wind today uprooted a beach umbrella that rolled 50 yards along a crowded beach and fatally speared a teen-ager, police said.

THEATER

Pirandello Play Evokes Snore in Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—By the time Pirandello's "Henri IV" reached the middle of its first act at the Odéon the other evening, a strange silence had fallen on the auditorium. The sniffling and coughing that customarily accompany winter performances was absent. For a moment it seemed that the house was held in rapt, respectful attention.

Then, the sudden sound of a snore dispelled the illusion. Had one of the most famous of modern Italian playwrights put Parisians to sleep? Alas, it had.

Critics were unanimous in the opinion that it had been a very dull evening. One critic tried to place the blame on the play itself, likening the revival to reading the text of a faded and half-forgotten copy of a 1922 "L'Illustration" Théâtre.

Yet only last season, "Henri IV" with Rex Harrison's electrifying portrayal of the modern Italian nobleman who, lured by a fall from his horse, imagines that he is an 16th-century French emperor, a fierce, pre-Reformation foe of the Pope, enthralled his premiere audience in Los Angeles and afterwards was cheered everywhere on a coast-to-coast tour.

Perhaps the majority of the Los Angeles spectators had not seen the play before, but there must have been few present at the Odéon opening to whom it was unknown. As a play it remains its literary rank and merit, but after 50 years of being played, the play, however, is "extremely serious and often finely written," he wrote about the play, "dedication and responsibility."

Julia (Michael Moriarty), a young man, is madly in love with an older married man, Alan (Lee Richardson), who breaks off the affair for a year, then returns for good. Enter the wife (Jane Alexander), who is horrified to find out that the other woman is a man. "These men," Barnes writes, "are perhaps a little like Rimbaud and Verlaine, yet translated, so cruelly and unromantically, into the suburban middle class of an English city."

Edwin Sherin directed the play (at the Brooklyn Academy Theatre) in a "very low-keyed, serious fashion." The performances "are very good indeed."

In contrast, William Glover, reporting for the Associated Press, thought the play "another installment of the endless polemic about the earnest husband and the other woman is a man. 'These men,' Barnes writes, 'are perhaps a little like Rimbaud and Verlaine, yet translated, so cruelly and unromantically, into the suburban middle class of an English city.'"

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René Camoin, François Chaumette, Rosy Varte in Paris production of "Henri IV."

less familiar play of the maestro Claude Régy recently gave Pirandello's "Trovarsi" its French premiere to rewarding response.

Through the bloom of novelty is no longer upon it, "Henri IV" holds its own as an acting vehicle. The French version by the crutelle Benjamin Crémieux, slain by the Nazis during the occupation, is an admirable translation, approved by Pirandello, and sustains theatrical impact of the original.

Its current revival, however, is both solid and lackluster. Raymond Rouleau's direction imposes such a creepy pace that the action seems to be in slow motion and the general effect is of seeing a play performed in an aquarium.

Pirandello's stage direction for the beginning of the third act he ordered that the throne room be so dark that the wall at the bottom could scarcely be seen—

has been extended to cover the other scenes, and the lighting throughout is so dim that it is difficult to make out what is going on and who is who.

In "Henri IV," Pirandello delivered himself of a characteristic question-mark drama on his favorite theme: the multiple personalities contained in each individual, X-raying the I, as it were, in that eerie borderland where reality and unreality meet.

The role of the mad aristocrat, who, from behind his mask of make-believe, exposes the hypocrisy of the world about him, the deceit of men and the treachery of women, must be irresistible bait to any actor. But it is not the domain of every actor. François

Chaumette who undertakes it at the Odéon is a splendid interpreter of certain classic parts, but what Pirandello's Henri demands is not a finely trained specialist of histrionics.

It requires not necessarily a superb actor, but a romantic actor and in contrast to François Vilar and Kéfi who played the deluded modern on earlier occasions, Chaumette is not in the least romantic. He Henri is a sinister spook, raging and ruminating in tragic clown makeup, done up in make-believe, exposes the hypocrisy of the world about him, the deceit of men and the treachery of women, must be irresistible bait to any actor. But it is not the domain of every actor. François

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—This is now New York reviewers rate new stage productions:

"Find Your Way Home," by John Hopkins, a British playwright with a "considerable underground reputation," according to Clive Barnes of The New York Times, Hopkins is best known for his TV scripts. This play, however, is not TV fare—it is the frankest discussion of homosexuality that Barnes has ever encountered in the theater. He thinks it may "well prove repulsive" to many, with language that "takes obscenity to new theatrical heights or depths."

The play, however, is "extremely serious and often finely written," he wrote about the play, "dedication and responsibility."

Julia (Michael Moriarty), a young man, is madly in love with an older married man, Alan (Lee Richardson), who breaks off the affair for a year, then returns for good. Enter the wife (Jane Alexander), who is horrified to find out that the other woman is a man. "These men," Barnes writes, "are perhaps a little like Rimbaud and Verlaine, yet translated, so cruelly and unromantically, into the suburban middle class of an English city."

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few whites in the play become the most crude stereotypes," Gussow says. "The hero-villain is Otis Skinner, a slick dope pusher born with the expectation (and hope) of ending his life on the electric chair. In working toward that fate, he beats up a girlfriend and, after her brother and sister-in-law, he beats up his brother by doubling him with scolding water. He burns them to death," the critic writes. "In the end, Otis ritualistically allows the passage of electricity through his body. The moment is supposed to be cataclysmic, perhaps Christlike. But as the actor Robert Guillaume raises a 100-watt high in one hand, clutching an open vein in the other and clenching his teeth, he looks more like an anguished black statue of Liberty."

The play, directed by Daniel Fendler, is at the New Phoenix Repertory Company.

Sharps & Flats
LAS PALMAS, The Canary Islands—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing every night at the Sala de Fiesta Alvariza.

COPENHAGEN—Wild Bill Davison is blowing his trumpet at the Montmartre Jazzboos on Jan. 5.

PARIS—The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louiss and Jimmy Gourley are at the Club St. Germain every night. Bluesman Memphis Slim is doubling at the Trois Maillets and the Caveau de La Huchette.

The week's top singles record in the United States is "Leave Me Alone," by Helen Reddy. The top singles for all of 1973 in England was "The Yellow Ribbon" by the American group Dawn.

"Let the Good Times Roll" is a two-hour American documentary of rock stars of the 1950s now showing in Paris. Among others, the film features Chuck Berry, Little Richard, Fats Domino, Chubby Checker, Bo Diddley, the Shirelles and the Coasters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Fashion: Chanel Branches Out To Copy Its Own Accessories

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The house of Chanel is striking out in a new direction, opening a department that will make Chanel copies, instead of leaving it to others.

The man in charge is Marcel A. Poon, who is leaving the couture operation of which he has been director since 1968. The copies, however, will be only of accessories—jewelry, ties and the famous quilted handbags with chains—and, of course, they will be cheaper than the originals.

There are signs that, in time, the copying operation may be extended to knits, which are also on sale at the Chanel boutique on Rue Cambon. But Chanel will not copy its own couture clothes.

Trading

Continued on Page 37

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Auto Output Cut 27%

U.S. auto makers are targeting production of only 674,000 cars at their U.S. plants this month, off 27 percent from a year earlier and the lowest for the month since the recession four years ago. The current targets have been slashed by more than 150,000 cars, or more than 18 percent, from original schedules. All the cuts have been large cuts. Production last month totaled 517,999 cars, down 24 percent from the 1973 month. For all 1973 the auto companies produced a record 8.7 million cars, up about 10 percent from the 8.8 million made in 1972 and up about 6.5 percent over the 1965 record of 8.3 million. They produced almost 2.6 million commercial vehicles in 1973, a record, up about 24 percent from the 2.1 million in 1972.

Philips Unit Buys ITT Lamp Plants

North American Philips Lighting Corp., owned by Philips of the Netherlands, has acquired substantially all the assets of International Telephone & Telegraph's large-lamp and incandescent lighting operations for about \$20 million in cash. The lamp plant is in Massachusetts and the other is in New Jersey.

Marcor to Write Off \$4 Million

Marcor earnings for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31 will be reduced by a writeoff of up to \$4 million with establishment of a special reserve for the liquidation of research, development and

manufacturing facilities of a small Denver subsidiary, Marcor Housing. Marcor had previously forecast earnings at about \$100 million, equivalent to \$3.13 a share, up from \$2.16 a year earlier. Diluted earnings would be \$3.40 a share, compared with \$1.77. The parent company of Montgomery Ward and Container Corp. of America says that its Denver unit has been experimenting with production-line techniques for mass housing.

Oxy Petroleum and Chairman Sued

Two class-action lawsuits have been filed in New York federal court against Occidental Petroleum, its chairman Armand Hammer, and others as a result of Securities and Exchange Commission fraud charges against the company and Mr. Hammer. The SEC civil suit, filed last week, charged the company with misrepresentations in 1971 registration statements covering a \$125-million offering of convertible debentures and a secondary offering of common stock. The class suits also named other Occidental officials and several brokerage firms as defendants. The plaintiffs in the first suit are the purchasers of the 1971 debenture issue, while the second suit represents purchasers of Occidental debenture and common stock between Jan. 1, 1970, and Dec. 31, 1973. The suits seek unspecified damages, expenses and costs. Occidental has denied the violations charged by the SEC but entered into a consent decree whereby, without admitting any guilt, it undertook to refrain from any future violations.

White House Said Overstating Oil Shortage

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—One of the nation's leading economic research organizations said yesterday that it felt the Nixon administration was overstating the U.S. oil shortage by as much as 1.3 million barrels a day.

The criticism came from the Conference Board, an independent economic research institute in New York, which figured that demand for oil would be less than the White House said it would and that oil supply would be more than the White House said.

Emphasizing that it still agreed with the White House that there is an oil shortage, the board pointed out that the size of such shortage was an "extremely important matter."

"If an allocation program is based on an estimate of the shortfall that is too large, plants may be forced to close unnecessarily," the board declared. "If the estimate is too small, we may see short late in the winter and be forced to make draconian cutbacks in use."

The board made two estimates of the size of the shortage this winter, one based on projections that the economy would grow

and the other on forecasts that the economy would show little if any growth.

Its estimated shortage for a "strong" economy was 2.4 million barrels a day for the first quarter and 2.6 million barrels a day for the second quarter.

These estimates are about 1.1 million barrels a day less than the forecasts of the administration, which has lowered its own

New BP Oil Find Is Encouraging

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).

—British Petroleum announced today an oil find in the British sector of the North Sea.

BP, half owner of block 3/8, said a well there has encountered "encouraging" oil indications. The full extent and significance of the indications will not be known until further testing has been carried out, it said.

Block 3/8 is 90 miles east of the most northerly tip of the Shetland Islands.

figures on the shortage. The administration bases a large part of its revision, however, on the fact that oil imports have not fallen as much as people feared, a factor the Conference Board did not take into account.

The board said its shortage predictions for a "weak" economy were 2.2 million barrels a day for each of the first two quarters of this year, which differed by 1.3 million barrels a day from the White House estimates.

On the supply side, the board had two points of disagreement with the White House estimates. It said it felt the White House underestimated domestic oil production and did not take into account the "stockpiling" of oil by distributors and big industrial users.

Factors that will reduce demand for oil this winter, the board said, include a trend to higher fuel prices, the well-publicized interruptions in the gasoline supply pipeline, the shifts toward smaller cars and the government's own pleas and restrictions to conserve fuel.

The board conceded that any estimates of the oil shortage could be thrown off by broader considerations, such as the effect of the Arab oil embargoes on Europe and Japan.

Wide Stabilization Effort Indicated

Germans Sell Dollars to Halt Erosion of European Monies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 3 (NYT).—West German banking authorities signaled today, through a \$30-million office, that they were prepared to arrest at least temporarily the depreciation of the deutsche mark against the dollar.

The action, accompanied by what were believed to be more discreet official sales of dollars through the banking network, eroded what at one point was nearly a 5 percent decline in the mark's value and also contributed to profit-taking in dollars in other European markets.

The dollar has risen against most European currencies to levels not seen since a year ago, one of the offshoots of the energy crisis in which money managers believe the United States will fare far better than Europe.

President Georges Pompidou of France said at a news conference today he believed the United States was "worried" by the recent advance in dollar rates. He noted that an expensive dollar would weaken U.S. exports.

Mr. Pompidou said the French franc, which for a moment today declined to a value below 20 cents, its lowest rate against the dollar since early January, 1973, was not a weak currency and that French export prices were "generally competitive."

But he observed that higher petroleum prices asked "higher" capping of balance of payments and that French currency and gold reserves were "not extremely high."

Meanwhile, Frankfurt banking sources said that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York intervened in the exchange markets last week, buying Swiss francs and marks to slow the dollar's rise.

The sources were unable to put a precise figure on the amount of U.S. activity.

But they pointed out that in addition to the U.S. moves, the Bundesbank had sold around \$1 billion in consigned interventions since Dec. 15 to check the advance of the dollar.

Mr. Pompidou's remarks, together with the apparent U.S. and German actions, would indicate that some international cooperative efforts may be under way to stabilize market conditions.

West German authorities had publicly stated last September that they would begin to unload dollars as the dollar rate approached 3.67 DM. The rate today at one point was allowed to hit 3.80.

The rate fell back from that high level after the Bundesbank intervened, closing at 2.764 DM.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing

interbank rates for the dollar here

Jan. 3, 1974

Today's rate

Belg. fr. (100) 41.815 41.825

Belg. fr. (100) 41.805 41.815

Deutsche mark 4.4415 4.4425

U.S. dollar 1.0000 1.0000

Swiss franc 2.0000 2.0000

Fr. fr. (100) 4.225 4.235

Guides 2.805 2.815

Irish pound 2.30 2.31

Lira (100) 200 201

Mex. peso 16.7 16.8

Netherlands 20.35 20.45

Swiss franc 2.0000 2.0000

Yen 360 361

Percentage change against the dollar

from central rates set by the 1971

Smithsonian agreement as calculated

by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The

figures are based on current quotations

to New York.

A. Press & Commercial

N.A.: Not available

Enroco Is Worth...

Jan. 3, 1974

As calculated by the Enroco Stock

Exchange, the Enroco was today worth:

DM. 1.31919 Belgian Fr. 4.22633

French 2.00000 U.S. dollar 1.00000

Italian 2.00000 Irish 1.00000

Japanese 3.60000 U.S. dollar 1.00000

Gold... 3.29336 U.S. dollar 1.00000

PATINO, N.V.

Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Patino, N.V., has discovered a new base metal deposit in the course of drilling of an airborne anomaly located some 18 miles to the southeast of Chibougamau, Quebec, in Lemoine Township. Exploration over a length of 800 feet and to a depth of 500 to 800 feet has indicated a potential of 800 tons per vertical foot grading 4 percent copper, 10.1 percent zinc, 0.125 oz gold and 2.4 oz silver, after providing for dilution. The downward extension of the deposit has not been delimited and other nearby anomalies require exploration. Plans are being made to sink a shaft to a depth of about 1,000 feet with the aim of developing the deposit to production. A total of 400 claims have been staked in the area to cover this and a number of other airborne anomalies.

The deposit is believed to be important because of the high mineral content and the fact that it is considered to be of volcanogenic origin, occurring in a series of rhyolite lavas and tuffs. The normal deposits of the mines of the Chibougamau region are hydrothermal replacements of fracture zones and this discovery represents the first volcanogenic deposit of an economic grade that has been found in the area.

S.P. OGREYLO,

President and Chief Executive Officer,
Patino Mines (Quebec) Limited.

Rate Cuts, Oil Moves Ignite NYSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored the seventh biggest daily gain ever today as the Dow Jones industrial average soared 25.37 points to 880.69.

Turnover was a heavy 24.65 million shares, up from yesterday's 12.66 million-share volume.

Brokers said the most important news sparking the advance was the step taken late yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board to reduce margin requirements to 50 from 65 percent—meaning investors now need put up in cash only half the purchase price of the stocks they buy.

After opening with a 20-point gain, the Dow index slumped to less than half that at midday. But prices began climbing again as soon as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger disclosed that President Nixon is planning initiatives next week in the oil crisis.

Also helping to fuel demand for stocks was the quarter-point cut to 9 3/4 percent in the prime lending rate by Chase Manhattan Bank, signaling interest rates may resume their anticipated downward trend.

Chemicals, motors, electronics and oil all enjoyed banner performances.

Oil occupied most of the spots on the most active list. Gulf, the volume leader, gained 1 1/2 to 25. Standard of California 1 1/2 to 36 1/8, British Petroleum 7 1/2 to 13 7/8, Exxon 1 1/2 to 95 5/8, Texaco 1 3/4 to 31 1/4, and Tesoro Petroleum 3 3/8 to 55 1/4. Tesoro said it planned a 2-for-1 stock split.

Less active Murphy Oil shot up 7 1/2 to 94 although the company said it knew of no reason for the advance.

Standard of Indiana tacked on 3 5/8 to 108 5/8 and Atlantic Richfield 1 3/4 to 112 5/8. Strength in the group came after several companies jacked up prices on petroleum products.

Gold dropped, in contrast to the large increases in the past two sessions. Dome Mines fell 7 1/4 to 101 1/4, Campbell Red Lake lost 3 3/4 to 80, ASA slipped 2 1/4 to 73 1/2 and Homestake Mining fell 1 7/8 to 79 3/8. McIntyre Porcupine, however, rose 1 to 58 and International Mining gained 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Copper issues, which have recently come into demand along with some other basic commodities, were broadly higher.

Dow Soars 25.37 In Heavy Trading

PHILIPS DODGE ROSE 2 3/4 TO 48 1/4

AND INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED 2 7/8

TO 43 3/8

DEL MONTE ROSE 1 5/8 TO 20. IT

REPORTED SECOND-QUARTER NET OF 85

CENTS A SHARE AGAINST 46 CENTS,

AND SAID IT EXPECTS TO SURPASS ITS

GOAL OF A 10 PERCENT EARNINGS

GAIN FOR THE YEAR.

FUGUA INDUSTRIES GAINED 1 3/8

TO 8 1/8, AFTER REPORTING NET FROM

continuing operations for 1972 of

\$2.10 a share against \$1.84.

Prices advanced in brisk trading

on the American Stock Ex-

change. The index rose 276 to

93.78.

Patrick Petroleum climbed 1 3/4

to 11 7/8, McCulloch Oil 1/2 to

8 1/2 and Giant Yellowknife 7/8

to 14 5/8.

SynTex picked up 2 7/8 to

119 7/8, and Bowmar Instruments

1 1/2 to 23 7/8.

The NASDAQ index of indus-

trial stocks traded over the coun-

ter added 1.74 to 85.98.

Margin Cut Sets Off Talk Of Drop in Fed Bank Rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

—Leading money market analysts here believe that yesterday's cut in the stock market margin requirements to 50 from 65 percent by the Federal Reserve Board could signal a cut in the Fed's discount rate from its present 7 1/2 percent.

However, they said that the timing of such a move was uncertain.

It was felt that the decision to cut the margin requirements

was a further easing of attitude on the part of the authorities, aiding a specialized area of the economy which has been one of the hardest hit by the record-high cost of money seen over the past six months.

The sources stressed that the cut in the margin requirements was not, in itself, a commitment on the part of the Fed to allow a cut in the discount rate—the amount the Fed charges on loans to commercial banks.

The analysts said that while there had been a slight move towards an easier monetary policy by the Fed, the as yet uncertainty of the world oil situation will probably result in little change in Fed actions over the next two or three months.

One analyst said that "until the Fed can quantify the situation, it is likely to tread very gingerly."

Some analysts said the psychological effects of a cut in the discount rate, even by a token quarter of a percentage point, could have the consequence of stabilizing and reviving a stagnant bond market.

The corporate bond market will have to absorb some \$2 billion in new issues in January alone and speculation that the Treasury will have to raise further cash before a scheduled refinancing on Feb. 15 has been revived.

Thus, it is reasoned, a small cut in the discount rate would have little material effect on the Fed's money management operations, but would provide a sharp boost in the confidence of both investors and underwriters active in the bond market.

Chase Reduces Prime to 9 3/4%

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).

Chase Manhattan, the nation's third largest commercial bank, today lowered its prime rate by a quarter of a point to 9 3/4 percent.

The prime rate is the base lending rate banks charge their largest corporate customers. While not directly tied to consumer or small-business loans, the rate generally is regarded as the minimum from which all other interest charges are scaled.

Chase was one of a handful of banks which posted a 10 percent rate early last month. Since then loan demand has shown signs of slackening and short-term credit rates have dipped a bit.

First National City Bank of New York, which initiated the move to 10 percent, is slated to consider its prime rate level tomorrow.

Last week, First National Bank of Boston reduced its rate to 9 3/4 from 10 percent.

Two Commodity Firms End Joint Venture

By H. J. Maidenberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).

A.C. Israel & Co. and Louis Dreyfus Corp., both leading commodity trading houses, yesterday dissolved their joint venture, ACLI International.

Starting today, A.C. Israel will operate its worldwide trading entity as ACLI International Commodity Services and its former partner will continue its business under its own name.

The termination of the joint venture, which began operations in August, 1971, was described as the result of "low-keyed and amiable differences in outlook

and direction" by officials of both houses.

Henry Maringer, managing director of ACLI's London office, said in an interview that "the commodity trading houses, yesterday dissolved their joint venture, to concentrate on their cash grain business in which they have been so successful for the past 150-odd years."

"For our part," Mr. Maringer explained, "we want to develop our business in grain along with the many other commodities that we trade in, such as sugar, cocoa, coffee, agricultural chemicals and the metals."

He went on to note that the partnership had been profitable and that ACLI International

would take over the offices of the

former joint venture here, in

London and in Chicago. "These

three operations will be expanded,

along with our many other

offices around the world," he

added.

Frederick Boyden, a lawyer at Louis Dreyfus, confirmed ACLI's

comments on the corporate split

and indicated that the differ-

ences in interests between offi-

cials of both former partners had

become apparent soon after the

joint venture was begun. Louis

Dreyfus was founded in France

in 1842 as a grain trading house

and still does a large business in

Paris dealing in wheat, corn and

other food stuffs internationally.

G.D. SEARLE & CO.

has acquired

WILL ROSS, INC.

Effective December 31, 1973

The undersigned acted as financial consultants
to Will Ross, Inc. in this transaction.

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INCORPORATED

January 4, 1974

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and of
Kate Ireland
as a Limited Partner

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & Co.

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Effective January 1, 1974

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|---------------------|----|-----------|----|----|--------------------------|-----|-------|---|-----|---------------------|-------------|----|----|-----|--------------------------|-------|---|----|-----|--------|-----|---|-----|-----|-------|---|
| Nigh Low Div. % P/E | | | | | 100% High Low Last, Crse | | | | | Nigh Low Div. % P/E | | | | | 100% High Low Last, Crse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3312 | 12 | Wang Labs | 18 | 60 | 19% | 184 | 194-2 | 1 | 14% | 64 | Win Pac Ind | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 12 | 3% | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | Wing Food | 10 | 46 | 8% | 614 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 174 | Win Pac | 18 | 83 | 14% | 191 | 192-1 | 1 | 18 | 14% | WBCPcs | 124 | 8 | 14% | 194 | 194-1 | 1 |
| 3069 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|----------------------|--------|--------|--|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Market Summary | | | 41.00c. Dec. 344.00, Jan. 344.00, March 347.10, May 349.00 | | | 7630 Kansas Rs 5.60 480 480 480 | | | 200 Asheville 1 250 250 250 | | |
| Jan. 2, 1974 | | | Gon High Low Close | | | 1054 Liberty A 1 10 10 10 | | | 1283 Bank Mont 1 24 24 24 | | |
| Gulf Oil | 278.00 | 25 1/4 | March | 86.00 | 88.20 | 82.75 | 74.75 | 240 | 295 Labd Min 5 40 40 40 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Tesoro Pet | 240.00 | 25 1/4 | May | 84.00 | 86.00 | 84.00 | 74.50 | 240 | 100 Laura Sec 5 40 40 40 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Kennecott | 317.00 | 40 1/2 | Oct | 70.75 | 71.50 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 240 | 100 Lab B 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Amstar | 225.00 | 3 1/4 | Nov | 65.00 | 65.00 | 64.00 | 70.00 | 240 | 100 Lab C 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Penn Col | 176.00 | 49 1/2 | Dec | 63.75 | 63.75 | 63.25 | 82.00 | 240 | 100 Lab D 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Chrysler | 172.00 | 19 1/2 | May | 62.75 | 63.75 | 63.25 | 82.00 | 240 | 100 Lab E 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Gas | 164.00 | 11 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab F 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Idaho Pot | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab G 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Udell Int | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab H 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab I 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab J 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab K 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab L 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab M 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
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| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab AA 5 5 5 5 | 10 10 10 | 1350 C&E Ind 1 9 9 9 |
| Exxon Cr | 159.00 | 13 1/4 | | | | | | | 100 Lab AB 5 5 5 5 | | |

| | | Sales | Close | N.C. | | | | |
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| | | | Tl | % | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
| Texas | Intl | 122,700 | | | 5.97 | 6.06 | 5.96 | 5.99 1/2 |
| | | | | | 6.04 | 6.11 | 6.07 | 6.06 |
| | | | | | 6.08 | 6.13 | 6.03 | 6.08 |

Closing prices on Jan. 2, 1974.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|------|----------|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|---------|
| Wright Har | 125,500 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Aug | 4.07 | 6.08 | 6.01 | 6,055.40 | NEW YORK (AP) | Delaw | 812 | Adm | Var | Py | Revere | \$74.42 |
| McCull | 114,000 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Aug | 6.00 | 4.02 | 5.94 | 6.00 | the following qu- | Dlr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Gas Per | 117,000 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Sep | 5.95 | 5.97 | 5.95 | 5.95 | tations, supplied | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Tesoro w/ | 107,100 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | Aug | 6.00 | 4.02 | 5.94 | 6.00 | by the National Asso- | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Am Int'l | 79,000 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Sep | 5.95 | 5.97 | 5.95 | 5.95 | ciation of Banks | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Patrick Pub | 75,000 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Aug | 6.00 | 4.02 | 5.94 | 6.00 | Dealers, Inc. are | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Asamera O | 61,900 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | Aug | 6.00 | 4.02 | 5.94 | 6.00 | the prices at which | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Apper. stock | | | | | | | | | could have been | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Am. Sec. Inc. | | | | | | | | | obtained | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| American Stock | | | | | | | | | on bought | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| Shares | | | | | | | | | (value plus sales | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| NAS | 91.56 | 92.78 | | | | | | | charges) | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dr Cap | 435 | Est | Inv | Inst | Salter | 12.97 |

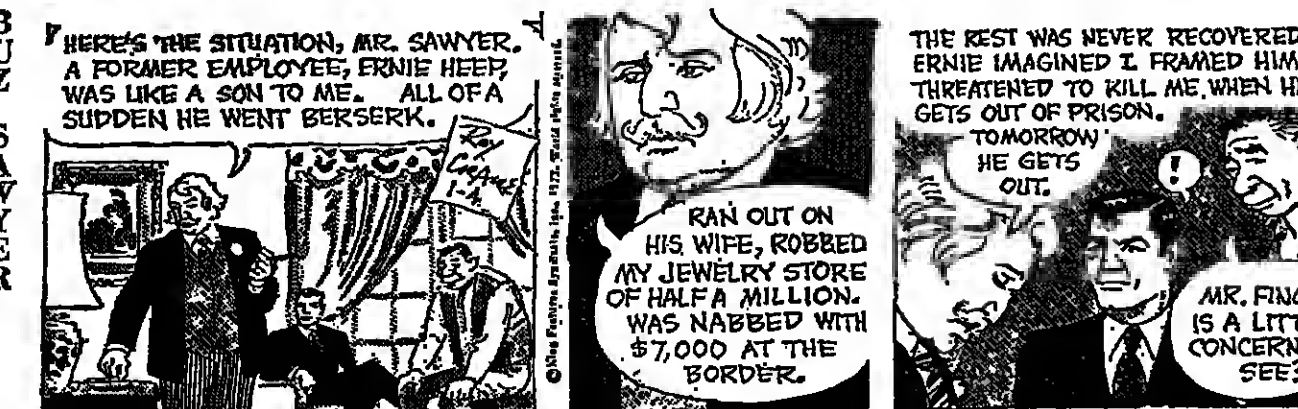
| Figures. | | | 1974-75 | | 1975-76 | | 1976-77 | | 1977-78 | | 1978-79 | | 1979-80 | | 1980-81 | | 1981-82 | | 1982-83 | | 1983-84 | | 1984-85 | | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | | 1987-88 | | 1988-89 | | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | | 1994-95 | | 1995-96 | | 1996-97 | | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | | 2001-02 | | 2002-03 | | 2003-04 | | 2004-05 | | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2013-14 | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | | 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | | 2026-27 | | 2027-28 | | 2028-29 | | 2029-30 | | 2030-31 | | 2031-32 | | 2032-33 | | 2033-34 | | 2034-35 | | 2035-36 | | 2036-37 | | 2037-38 | | 2038-39 | | 2039-40 | | 2040-41 | | 2041-42 | | 2042-43 | | 2043-44 | | 2044-45 | | 2045-46 | | 2046-47 | | 2047-48 | | 2048-49 | | 2049-50 | | 2050-51 | | 2051-52 | | 2052-53 | | 2053-54 | | 2054-55 | | 2055-56 | | 2056-57 | | 2057-58 | | 2058-59 | | 2059-60 | | 2060-61 | | 2061-62 | | 2062-63 | | 2063-64 | | 2064-65 | | 2065-66 | | 2066-67 | | 2067-68 | | 2068-69 | | 2069-70 | | 2070-71 | | 2071-72 | | 2072-73 | | 2073-74 | | 2074-75 | | 2075-76 | | 2076-77 | | 2077-78 | | 2078-79 | | 2079-80 | | 2080-81 | | 2081-82 | | 2082-83 | | 2083-84 | | 2084-85 | | 2085-86 | | 2086-87 | | 2087-88 | | 2088-89 | | 2089-90 | | 2090-91 | | 2091-92 | | 2092-93 | | 2093-94 | | 2094-95 | | 2095-96 | | 2096-97 | | 2097-98 | | 2098-99 | | 2099-00 | | 2100-01 | | 2101-02 | | 2102-03 | | 2103-04 | | 2104-05 | | 2105-06 | | 2106-07 | | 2107-08 | |
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| Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd. | | | | | Thursdays New Highs and Lows | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------|
| Jan. 4, 1974 | Mar. Jan. | Mar. Jan. | Mar. Jan. | Mar. Jan. | NEW HIGH5-34 | | | | |
| Close | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | | | | | |
| ACF Ind | | | | | Guthy Oil | | | | Petroleum |
| Alcon | | | | | Gravit | | | | Pullman |
| Bid | 873 | 873 | 880 | 880 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Offer | 882 | 890 | 900 | 900 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| FTI | 328.3 | | | | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Bid | 328 | 328 | 330 | 335 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Offer | 337 | 340 | 330 | 335 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| TKOJ 4284 (Dec. 20) | | | | | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Bid | 4280 | 4280 | 4280 | 4280 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Offer | 4280 | 4280 | 4280 | 4280 | Grav | | | | Reed |
| Antwerp Index: 16100 Index in. | | | | | Grav | | | | Reed |

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most players underestimate the frequency of slam hands. A hand in the slam zone should appear about once in every 10 deals, so there should be two or three in the course of an average evening. But of course the fates may decree that in a particular evening you receive a wealth of slams or none at all.

In tournament play, a computer usually takes the place of the fates. But it seemed that the law of averages had been repeated when all deals out of 26 were in the slam zone during one session in an American Contract Bridge League tournament.

On three of these deals, it was possible to make a grand slam. On the diagrammed deal, for example, many pairs bid to seven hearts or seven no-trump and regretted their optimism when they saw the dummy.

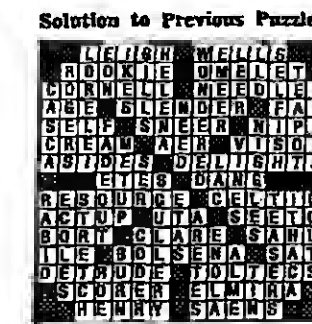
In the diagrammed auction, South began the proceedings with a weak no-trump, promising 12-14 high-card points. As North had 20 points and a solid heart suit, he determined to go the limit if his side possessed all four aces. Four clubs was the Gerber convention, used by virtually all tournament players as a substitute for Blackwood after an opening of one or two no-trumps. South's response showed

NORTH
AK4
AKQ543
5
KJ4

WEST EAST
Q6532 J10
88 107
Q964 KJ32
65 108732

SOUTH (D)
J987
A107
AQ9

South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 4 Pass
4 Pass 7 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart nine.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game
By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOSIN

MYDUP

DELBOH

INNEAC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

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BOOKS

WOMEN WRITERS IN FRANCE

By Germaine Brés, Rutgers University Press, 90 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"FRANCE," says Germaine Brés, "is a country that has prided itself on a long tradition of successful women writers dating back at least 800 years." Yet its contemporary women writers seem to be having a harder time than ours in overcoming masculine prejudice. It might be comforting for American men and women to learn that the Frenchman—who has customarily been considered "more understanding" toward women—is also more of a male chauvinist. In fact, his alleged superiority as a lover may be traced to his limited view of women, in the sense that it rendered his attitude toward them more coherent and gave him less ambiguous ground for his amorous maneuvering.

While American men divided their attention between the body and soul of their loved ones, Frenchmen concentrated on their senses. And, according to the author, many of them are doing the same thing in their literary criticism, which she sees as a mere extension of their bedroom perspective. "Naïveté," a strong criticism from the heart, is what most male critics consider to be women's literary potential. "She wrote according to her heart," he says, "her senses, her nerves," said a certain Jean Larmée in describing Louise Labé, a lyrical Renaissance poet.

The pen is a poor substitute for happiness when a woman falls in love. If she succeeds in love, she has no need to dabble in literature, for she is herself an object d'art. The author's erudition is full of examples to the contrary. The 18th-century Marguerite d'Angoulême was responsible for the "apocryphal" of the word (the self) in literature. Early women writers had the advantage of working outside the scholastic mold and therefore were free to invent. They were the first of what Miss Brés calls the "image-breakers." For them, writing was neither a game nor a display, her vanity, said the author sweepingly, implies it was for men—but "rather a means to self-knowledge and perhaps self-affirmation." Sometimes, as Simone de Beauvoir says of Ninon de Lenclos, women seduced men by posing as objects only to get up on the other side of the bed as subjects.

The romantics had a habit of listening women clean out of their identities. They were mysterious, ethereal, sacrificial victims of love and death, like Emma Bovary. A self-indulgent fin-de-siècle mood permitted poets like Anna de Noailles, infatuated, "with her image of herself as an inspired woman poet." The other

sort of woman writer at the turn of the century "never stopped looking furtively across at the man, comparing herself to him, measuring up."

But then we come to Colette, another "sensitive" or "apocryphal" writer—but one who deliberately creates these effects through the exercise of her craft. Miss Brés quotes another woman critic in describing Colette: her writing is "as it were, the hinge, the transition, between the old feminine literature and the literature (now produced by women) which is slowly imposing itself. Curiously enough, the writers this critic sees as Colette's successors are all intellectuals, trained in philosophy: Simone de Beauvoir, Simone Weil and Marguerite Yourcenar. It is difficult to imagine Colette, with her sensuality, her cats and flowers, accepting these three as "successors."

She was anything but an idealophile. In fact, Miss Brés quotes her as saying of one of her men friends, "I believe he wanted to expand (I would have said 'restrain') the scope of my life by the help of some great idea... Out of malice and to get my own back, I asked him one day whether he could conceive of what a life his waste by a single idea would be like." There may be a warning here for certain militant feminists. Colette, the author shrewdly observes, was one of the first women writers to be unromantically self-critical, never as wholly absorbed in expressing herself or an idea that she neglected the discipline of expression.

Miss Brés damns Simone de Beauvoir with faint praise and Nathalie Sarraute with praise that is too loud. In her emphasis on Sarraute's brilliance, she minimizes the lyrical element in her work. And with all this, she rates Sarraute beneath Marguerite Duras, who is also treated as a dithyrambic disposition that will leave most readers none the wiser.

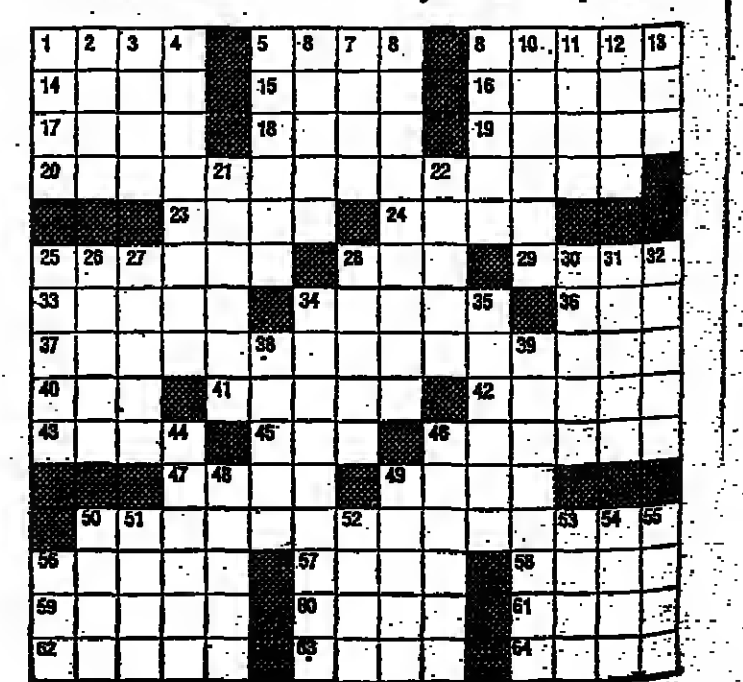
One of the most interesting ideas in "Women Writers in France" is the notion that many women write under cramping conditions. They do not have "a room of one's own," unless they are single or divorced. This "room of one's own" seems to be as much a psychological metaphor as a statement about simple privacy. Women, Miss Brés might say, are still boarders in the world, people who have taken up temporary residence in their present roles, who are on their way to a long-postponed rendezvous. A rendezvous with what? They will know that only when they have arrived there.

Mr. Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 "—spoke Zarathustra"
 - 5 Highlander
 - 9 Crescent points
 - 14 Force in Pacific lore
 - 15 Land: Abbr.
 - 16 Horrific
 - 17 Opera feature
 - 18 There: Sp.
 - 19 In on, with "to"
 - 20 Explosive
 - 23 French land areas
 - 24 Malay dagger
 - 25 Certain
 - 28 In the style of
 - 29 Grayish yellow
 - 33 Midwest desert
 - 34 Greek letter
 - 35 Kind of session
 - 37 Explosive
 - 40 Summit: Prefix
 - 41 Seed coverings
 - 42 Chekhov
 - 43 Insufferable one
 - 45 Imitate
 - 46 Manifesto site
 - 47 Mine entrance
 - 49 Polynesian image
 - 50 Explosive
 - 56 Myopic cartoon character
 - 57 Refer to all
 - 58 Diving bird
 - 59 Give the go-ahead to
 - 60 Yesterday: Fr.
 - 61 Collar
 - 62 Bewilders
 - 63 Caesar et al.
 - 64 Sires' mates
 - 13 Crafty
 - 21 De Havilland
 - 22 Muse
 - 25 Beer-bar sign
 - 26 Thanks, in Monaco
 - 27 "It's —"
 - 28 Make — in one
 - 30 Mt. Ida's island
 - 31 Went too long
 - 32 Knock off balance
 - 34 Altarpieces
 - 35 No. 49 of 50
 - 36 Follow
 - 39 Nameless
 - 40 Shallow pond
 - 46 Certain tankers
 - 48 Arab sailing ships
 - 49 Lugged
 - 50 Offtimes
 - 51 Cold-weather abode
 - 52 Clock numeral
 - 53 Parting
 - 54 Come into view
 - 55 Austrian river
 - 56 Family members



Observer

More Fine Print

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Not long ago I was denounced by Alfred G. Haggerty on the ground that a column I wrote was unfair to the American insurance industry, for which Haggerty, who is the official writer of angry letters.



Baker

The American insurance industry, as Haggerty's letter indicates, has feelings too, just like the telephone company. By way of apology and fairness, then, here is a rewriting of the offensive column in the way I assume the American insurance industry would like to have seen it written to begin with.

It was the dinner hour, and what an animated discussion we had all been having! The children were profoundly impressed, and said so at length, by the extremely generous settlement which the insurance people had given Aunt Bern because a half-dozen maple limbs had fallen over her head and cracked a

half-dozen asbestos shingles. Little George—he has just turned 9—pointed out that in many countries, particularly Mexico, insurance companies would, as a matter of business routine, have compelled Aunt Bern to take them to court before coming across with the money for those cracked shingles.

Mother said she wished we wouldn't think so much about insurance in countries like Mexico, because, thank goodness, we are all living in the United States, where insurance policies are written in English, which means that nothing is concealed from any policy owner willing to take the time to read. We all smiled when mother said that, for it reminded us that as soon as we finished the dishes we would all assemble around the fireplace for our nightly reading aloud. For the past several weeks we had been reading the auto-insurance policy.

A drop of water from the ceiling.

ing struck Buster, 13, on his forehead.

"Good heavens!" cried Laurie. "Slow seepage!"

Quickly, Laurie explained what had happened. The shower stall over the dinner table had sprung a slow leak, water seeping out of corroded old pipes, into the plaster, thence down onto Buster's nose in slow drips.

I was quick to take command of the situation. With my powerful grasp of the home owner's policy, I pointed out that slow seepage was specifically excluded from coverage.

The children applauded my mastery of the home owner's policy. I assured them that they too could acquire such mastery if they would but quit wasting their time on Dick Tracy, "Black Beauty" and television football.

Another drop splashed Buster's nose. "Slow seepage!" he said in an awed whisper. "What a fantastic exclusionary concept!"

Just then the doorbell rang. It was our insurance agent. He had heard that mother had been suffering from the toothache and that little George had been having trouble at school, and he had thought he would drop in and see if there was anything he could do to help.

He had also brought a gift. A case of champagne and two presents.

I told him, by golly, I sure was glad to see him, because we had just developed this case of slow seepage, which we knew wasn't covered by our policy, because it had written it right in there—"slow seepage not covered!"—in the very last policy when they had raised the rate for our convenience.

Anyhow, I asked if he could help George with his nine-times table this evening, as I would be busy figuring how to come up with \$840 out of pocket to fix the shower stall.

"You go right ahead," he said. "I'll be looking out for George's arithmetic while you look out for yours."

The solution was simple. By dropping collision coverage I cut the car insurance from \$750 to \$500. The liquor store offered \$50 for the champagne. I fenced the pheasants for \$5 to a man who sells hot TV sets on a street corner, and figured I could get the other \$535 by borrowing on the life insurance, although I knew the insurance company would charge me \$50 a year for another life-insurance policy they would require to cover me for the duration of the loan.

Our problem was solved. We were a happy family again, and I knew very well who deserved the credit. Our insurance man. He had stepped in when we needed someone for the nine-times table. What a lucky family we are, Mr. Haggerty!

'Great writers have given us much greater insight into the nature of society than the Gallup Poll.'

Predicting Behavior Without Knowing How

By Lee Dembart

NEW YORK (NYT)—A pollster asks 3,000 people whom they favor for mayor of New York City and then predicts that Abraham D. Beame will get such and such percent of the vote, John Marchi so much, Albert H. Blumenthal so much and Mario Biaggi so much.

Usually, the pollster is uncannily close. The odds of chance tell why. And because it seems to work, the theory of probability, an abstract discipline with profound philosophical implications, enjoys widespread influence in government, business and science.

It is behind opinion sampling, statistical predictions, test marketing, quality-control procedures and research experiments of all kinds.

With an understanding of probability you can come close to predicting how many people will watch a television show, how many phone calls will be made, how many credit-card holders will be deadbeats, how long a light bulb will burn and how many traffic deaths will occur. And you can do this more precisely and more cheaply than by any ordinary way of measuring.

As a result, decisions affecting millions of people are increasingly being made on the basis of probabilistic samples. But though the samples are frequently right, they also have a built-in margin of error, however small, which means that the wrong decision can potentially harm large numbers of individuals.

The theory of probability deals with mass phenomena and says that cause, motivation and other individual complexities balance out in the aggregate. In other words, if you can determine the odds that an event will occur in one case, you can predict with fair accuracy how often it will occur in a large number of cases.

In a single toss of a coin, the odds of getting heads are 50-50. In 100 tosses there will be approximately 50 heads most of the time, and in 1,000 tosses, the odds are even better that there will be close to 500 heads.

For reasons no one understands, these same laws seem to apply to human behavior as well as they apply to coins. If you have enough people and enough data, you can predict what they will do even if you know little about why.

But never with certainty. Einstein, who played a major role in the acceptance of indeterminism in physics, believed throughout his life that "God does not play dice." But today chance is understood as a basic and irreducible element of the universe.

If you admit that everything is uncertain, then you can live with statistical uncertainties," said John W. Tukey, professor of statistics at Princeton University and associate executive director of the Research Communications Division of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"We'd like to hold uncertainty down to a reasonable level," he said, "which is why we're a little lower than we've got it now."

What troubles thinkers concerned with maintaining individuality in a mass technological era is that when you treat people

in the aggregate, you neglect them as people, and though predictions for large numbers may be 99 percent accurate, the 1 percent left over is still a large number.

"I cannot predict whether you will go to the beach on a summer weekend," said Prof. Herbert Robbins of Columbia University. "I wouldn't want to bet a nickel on it. But I would be willing to say that more or less a certain number of people will go to the beach on a certain weekend. In that sense people are like coins."

Though life insurance companies cannot tell which particular person will die this year, they make bets about how many will, and they pay dividends to their stockholders every year.

"Somewhere there must be a belief that the Lord is not malicious and does not shuffle things badly. The real origin of statistical regularity is not understood," said Mark Kac, professor of mathematics at Rockefeller University.

It is not understood, but widely used. The census statisticians applied probability tables to birth, death and Medicare data because they knew that some people are accidentally missed and others are counted twice. The U.S. Conference of Mayors has complained recently that blacks and the cities are being shortchanged.

In other areas of public policy, there is no choice but to rely on samples and have faith that the Lord has not shuffled things badly. Does smoking cause lung cancer? Is air pollution harmful? Is radiation a threat? Do birth-control pills cause cardiovascular problems? Does vitamin C combat colds?

In each case we do not know the mechanisms, so we rely on statistics and probability. Businesses use operations research to get probabilistic answers to questions about an uncertain future. "But there are always going to be factors that you can't economically predict," said Robert R. Aulay of A. T. & T., director of business research for the Long Lines Department.

"Despite all the very professional efforts that have been expended, we cannot get better than 1 percent error" in determining how many long-distance calls will be made in a given year.

"We will never get people to be absolutely predictable. And I wouldn't want to be alive in a world where we could," Mr. Aulay said.

Other industries have been less successful in forecasting public trends. As the number of variables increases, the predictions become poorer.

"More people have stubbed their toes trying to compute the scheduling of airplanes than have come to success," said Earl E. Dittmar, assistant vice-president for traffic analysis and research at American Airlines.

There are too many variables. Besides projections of demand and the economy, airlines must consider time of day, routing, connections, fares, facilities at each airport, and rules for ground times, connecting times and crew availability.

And even then, pilots can go on strike or a competitor's pilots can go on strike or the president can announce Phase-4 and the predictions are useless.

Demand itself is extremely difficult to predict. The Civil Aeronautics Board takes a 10 percent sample of all tickets written on U.S. airlines (every ticket whose serial number ends in 0) and tabulates them for origin and destination, among other factors.

Though many have worked on the airline problem, there has been no more than limited success, and there is some question whether it is theoretically possible or even practically possible to make reliable predictions of traffic.

And that is why Prof. Kac, the Rockefeller University mathematician, and many others concerned with probability are wary of treating human events as chance occurrences.

"It is not that there are no statistical regularities in dealing with mass phenomena," he said. "It is just that drawing conclusions from them and giving them the kind of universality we give to the laws of physics is dangerous."

Human considerations play a large part in the work of Prof. Robbins of Columbia. While many deal with people in groups, he is concerned with what happens to individuals in those groups.

Traditionally, if two drugs are to be tested against a specific disease, 100 people are given drug A and 100 people are given drug B, and the drug that does better is considered superior. But, though science, medicine and humanity have gained, 100 people have been given an inferior drug.

"We have been developing methods for sequential testing of drugs which will minimize the number of people given the inferior treatment while still insuring the reliability of the conclusions," Prof. Robbins said.

The problem points up what Prof. Robbins calls the "conflict of interest" inherent in probabilistic predictions. It is in the interest of society to know which of two drugs is better, but it is in the interest of any individual not to be given an inferior drug as part of a test.

"A convicted murderer gets out of jail and is looking for a job," Prof. Robbins said. "An employer says, 'Experience has shown that people who were in jail will go back to jail.' The convict says, 'Experience of whom? You have no experience of me...'

As the statisticians count the numbers, they readily accept the notions that for every giant there is likely to be a midget, that while an individual wants to emphasize his individuality, society emphasizes his sameness.

Still, as Prof. Kac observed: "Great writers have given us much greater insight into the nature of society than the Gallup Poll."

PEOPLE: The Promises Made About Pet Cemetery

"Permanent. I paid enough of a price for a permanent place, and if they try to move my doggies, they'll have a fight on their hands..." So said Emma E. Lawson, one of dozens of Oklahoma City residents who are angry about the sale of the Avalon Pet Cemetery to Bill Higginbotham. Higginbotham, it seems, has no intention of operating a pet cemetery. He wanted the land "to go with some more land I'm putting together" alongside an expressway. The former owner, Walter E. Hume, said that he "never made any promises except that we planned to operate it only as a pet cemetery as long as we owned the property... what happens now is not my problem." Higginbotham quoted Hume as saying that 1,500 animals were buried at Avalon since it was opened in 1963. The new owner plans to notify persons who have pet buried there and give them six months to move them. Mrs. Lawson has five dogs buried at Avalon. She says she paid \$36 each for the first two burials, \$50 each for the next two and the price had gone up to \$100 for the last one, in April.



Mayor Beame

Marriages based on love are increasing among the Japanese as more of the young turn their backs on the traditional match, or arranged marriages, a government survey has revealed. The Health and Welfare Ministry said that 63.8 percent of the 4,522 couples who were married on May 28 and 29, 1973, reported that they had married for love.

Queen Juliana of Holland and her husband Prince Bernhard will pay state visits to the Ivory Coast, Feb. 18 to 21, and to Liberia, Feb. 28 to 29, a court spokesman said Thursday.

Bob Dylan's promoters—Bill Graham and Elektra-Asylum Records—say that up to 30 million tickets may have been requested for the 68,000-seat available during his six-week, 31-city concert tour beginning Thursday night at Chicago Stadium. Dylan, now 33, who was once Robert Zimmerman of Hibbing, Minn., is making his first tour after eight years of relative inactivity.

A former Vietnam POW and the widow of a pilot killed in Vietnam were married in Las Vegas this week. Air Force Lt. Col. Ransom Horne, 41, and Judi Wilson, 35, met recently in Salina, Kansas, where Horne was lecturing. Horne has six children by a previous marriage that ended in divorce before his capture; his wife has three children by her first husband.

During his term as New York mayor, John V. Lindsay pushed his City Hall desk into a corner. Rumor had it that he wanted it out of the line of fire should disgruntled constituents throw

rocks through windows. In his first day as Lindsay's successor, Mayor Abraham Beame had the desk moved back toward the center of the office. The 5-foot-2 Beame said that he wasn't afraid of rocks. "I can duck much easier. I'm shorter," Lindsay is over six feet tall.

Two American brothers and a small mole began a long walk west to east across Australia Thursday, part of their trek around the world in aid of needy children. David, 34, and Peter, 29, are on the last leg of a journey which has already taken them 10,000 miles. It began at Waseca, Minn., 3 1/2 years ago to promote UNICEF. Their brother John was killed by bandits in Afghanistan in 1971 and Peter stepped in to take his place.

The brothers have been in Perth for the past two months. They expect to take about 10 days to cover more than 300 miles to Sydney by way of Adelaide, Melbourne, Victoria and Canberra. Their mole, Mike III, was donated by the State of Victoria. He is a small, ready taken them 10,000 miles. It began at Waseca, Minn., 3 1/2 years ago to promote UNICEF. Their brother John was killed by bandits in Afghanistan in 1971 and Peter stepped in to take his place.

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PORTUGAL: Mr. ...

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SWITZERLAND: Mr. ...

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WEST GERMANY: Mr. ...

Other countries: ...

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